THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882. NUMBER 43.

The Bumble-Bees' Nest.

A colony of bumble-bees
Once built their nest within a meadow fair,
Beneath the brilliant yellow buttercups
And silver daisies there.

They gathered honey from the flowers
With busy hum, until one summer day
With clattering scythes the sturdy mowers came
To sweep their home away.

Between the mowers and the bees
A fierce and earnest battle soon began;
The insects fought with spirit, till at last
The mowers dropped their scythes and ran.

Oh learn this lesson from the bees:
That pluck and perseverance conquer might;
The humblest creatures that the world contains
May win a battle if they fight.

—*Eugene J. Hall.*

A Pathetic Poem.

Marc Cook ("Van Dyke Brown"), the young poet who died in Utica, N. Y., recently, of consumption, left one or two poems touching his sickness and the prospect of his early death, which are very pathetic. Here is one with a sigh in every line:

AWAITING THE END.

Never again to know
Health's warming, radiant glow;
Never again to feel the pulse's quickened beat,
The sinews pliant as steel, tempered in action's heat,
The sweat of honest toil, bringing its respite sweet;
But day and night, night and day,
To mark the body's slow decay,
And know that Death scores one in the game
(In sunshine and shadow all the same),
Every day, every day!

Never again to dream
Of all that may be, or seem,
In the sunlit future hid from the eager eye of youth;
Never to raise the lid of the precious casket of truth;
Never to hope to delve in the field of thought, forsooth;
But day and night, night and day,
To watch the hours waste away,
Still in the world and still not of it—
Still learning more and more to love it
Every day, every day!

Never again to stand
In the thick of the battle grand—
In the God-led battle of life, the goodliest battle of all,
Where noble it were in the strife, manfully fighting to fall;
Never in action's ranks to answer the bugle call—
But day and night, night and day,
To passively sit and watch the fray,
With a skeleton specter always nigh—
Oh, worse than a thousand times to die
Every day, every day!

THEIR COMMON BOND.

Several explosive sneezes interrupted Loye Travis as she added the last touches of charming disorder to the fringe of curling bronze hair which lay on her forehead. As a particularly energetic "Ah-tish-oo!" rent the air, and caused her to perform an involuntary courtesy, her straight, dark brows met in the thoughtful little frown which was peculiar to her, and, looking meditatively into the mirror she observed that her blue-gray eyes were inflamed, and that her pretty nose, with its suspicion of tip-tiltedness, had, on this occasion, more than a suspicion of redness.

"I can't have taken a cold," Loye meditated. "It must be; yes, it is the fifteenth of August!" she exclaimed, as she glanced at the calendar which hung on the wall of her room. "It has come!" she announced, solemnly, as she walked into the room where the family were assembled at breakfast.

"What? The Day of Judgment, or a cyclone?" demanded Kate, Loye's younger sister.

"None of your flippancy, miss!" rebuked Loye. "What evil genius has dogged my footsteps since my earliest teens, lying in wait for me, and pouncing upon me with mathematical precision every year on the fifteenth of August? What diabolical spirit, may I ask you, holds me in its clutches from that date onward, making me sneeze, and gasp, and cough at its own sweet will—(not mine, I assure you!) until frost releases me from captivity?

"If all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are, 'Hay fever time again!'?"

she continued, with mock despair and real vexation. "But," brightening, and speaking with sudden resolution:

"'Tis well for us all that a region lies
Where the infusoria never rise,'

and I'm going there this summer!"

Mrs. Travis, Kate and Johnny stared in amazement. Had Loye developed latent lunacy? Only last evening they had all assembled in solemn conclave to discuss ways and means to pay the butcher's bill, and here was Loye coolly announcing that she was about to take a pleasure trip!

"How?" inquired Kate.

"'She'll take her knapsack on her back,
And travel on the railway track,'"

sang Johnny, in an irritating falsetto.

"You know I'd be glad to have you go to Michigan, or to some of those Northern States, dear, but"— began Mrs Travis.

"Yes," interrupted Loye, "I know the family exchequer is not filled to overflowing. But I have a plan, and if Kate and Johnny will stop glaring at me as if I were a two-headed lady, I'll tell you about."

She accordingly unfolded her plan, and, after many feeble jokes and much scoffing on the part of Kate and Johnny, great perplexity on the part of Mrs. Travis, and much triumphant proving of points at issue on the part of Loye, she won her mother's consent to what she wished to do, and cheerfully dispensed with the approval of jeering Kate and Johnny.

* * * * * *

One afternoon, late in August, Donald Trafton stood by the river at a Wisconsin summer resort skipping stones. As he was sauntering along the wooded banks of the Lac la Belle, its smooth expanse suggested a renewal, at thirty, of one of his boyish sports at ten. Acting upon the suggestion, he had collected a small mountain of thin, smooth stones, and for the past ten minutes or more had been laboriously trying to make them skip properly. But instead of giving the graceful little leaps which Trafton had expected them to do as a matter of course, they ineffectually grazed the surface of the river and then plunged at once beneath. They made a pretty show of sparkles and dancing rings on the water, it is true, but they were not by any means fulfilling the duty of skipping stones. Donald paused and ruefully admitted that his success was not brilliant. So evidently thought an unseen spectator, for, to Trafton's stupefaction, there swooped upon him an apparition in an ivory flannel dress, with a dark green sailor hat atilt on a bronze confusion of curl and wave, and a pair of

"Eyes of a deep, soft, lucent hue,
Eyes too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be gray,"

met his with the direct gaze of a child, while a sweet voice pleaded:

"Oh, please let me show you!"

As Trafton turned, a slight reddening, which would have been an undeniable blush in a fairer man, overspread his face, and he met the gaze of the pretty stranger with a look of recognition and pleasure which was instantly suppressed. She did not notice this look, however, for her fingers were tingling for the skipping-stones as an artist's may tingle for pencil and brush when he sees them used by unskillful hands. Trafton making no reply to her request, she again pleaded:

"Oh, do let me show you!"

He yielded his place at once to the incognita in ivory-and-green, and, after ruthlessly demolishing Trafton's carefully-built mountain, she gleaned from the scattered stones a few that met with her approval, and proceeded to "show" him. How pretty she looked as she stooped poised on the bank, taking careful aim! With her fringe of hair blown by the winds into countless curly tendrils, her lashes resting heavily on her cheeks like black satin on peach blossems, and resolute little dimples deepening at the corners of her mouth, Trafton thought he had never seen anything more satisfactory to look upon.

In another instant the stone was thrown. A deft turn of the wrist sent it spinning over the river, touching its surface and bounding onward four separate times. Incognita breathed a quick, satisfied sigh at the successful accomplishment of her feat, and said, excitedly, "There! Johnny himself couldn't have done better!" Then she suddenly seemed to awaken to the enormity of her conduct in thus thrusting herself into the society of an unknown gentleman, taking forcible possession of his retreat, and insisting upon teaching him to skip stones, will he, nill he. Sudden scarlet eclipsed cheek peach blossoms, and she began to stammer apologies.

"What will you think of me?" she began. "Indeed I am not bold and improper, although I know that I must have seemed so this afternoon. You may ask any one at Fort Raynor if I am." And then, recollecting that she was speaking to some one who had probably never seen Fort Raynor, she added, hastily, "Or I will give you the address of my minister and my Bible class teacher, and you may write and ask them."

Trafton looked at her with smiling dark eyes as she stood, in wild anxiety, to clear herself from all suspicion of being an improper person. Then, as she concluded, he said, reassuringly:

"There is no necessity for writing. I am fully convinced that you are the very pink and pinnacle of propriety. Why, any young lady who had a spark of the missionary spirit in her composition would feel it an imperative duty to hasten to the instruction of a benighted heathen, who was struggling, unaided and alone, to make some progress in the noble art of skipping stones."

"You really were doing very badly," said the pratty missionary, candidly.

"Still, if you really insist upon it," continued Trafton, looking at her quizzically, "when I return to Fort Raynor I will question your pastor and teacher with regard to you, Miss Travis!"

The tables of surprise were completely turned upon Loye. She repeated, blankly, "Fort Raynor! Miss Travis!" then recovering herself slightly, said: "I know that it is not polite to stare at you so, and repeat your words as if I was a parrot; but you have completely petrified me. Please turn me to flesh and blood as quickly as possible, by explaining what you meant by exploding these names upon me like two Fourth of July firecrackers."

"Very well, Miss Galatea. I live at Fort Raynor. I am Donald Trafton, of the firm of Trafton & Detwiler, hardware merchants. I have seen you in church, and learned your name, although I have never chanced to meet you anywhere until to-day."

"We have only lived in Fort Raynor for two months," explained Loye, "and we have been busy settling, and mother's health is poor, so that I've been almost nowhere as yet, except to church and the confectioner's," she added, with a whimsical reflectiveness. "Sometimes, when I feel as if I were absolutely rolling in gold—that is, have a dime to spare—I treat myself to some chocolates. Now, if you had only chosen to sell candy instead of stoves and nails, this double surprise might have been avoided. But you would have learned what a temper I have if you had sold me stale chocolate."

"Never would I have been guilty of such baseness!" returned Trafton, fervently. "But have I dissolved the stony spell which bound you?"

"Yes, I believe so," said Loye, giving herself a playful little shake. "But I am turned to flesh only to fly, for it's a quarter past five," she announced, glancing at her watch and returning it to her girdle of dark-green velvet. Then, before Trafton could carry out his intention of looking at his time-piece, and declaring that hers was absurdly fast, she had bidden him good-afternoon and sped away.

He hurried after her to express a wish that they might meet often. She never paused, but merely tossed over her shoulder a cool, "It isn't likely, for I am so busy."

"What can she be 'so busy' about," Trafton pondered, shrugging his shoulders in annoyance. "For what fancy work (or fancy idleness) she has thrown me over, I wonder? Probably, like the rest of womankind, she has fallen under the baleful influence of sunflowers and cat-tails. But she is carrying her devotions to extremes, if, even for their æsthetic sake, she eschews the society of her kind."

Trafton felt amazed, as well as nettled, by Loye's cavalier dismissal of his request. He was by no means vain; still, he could not but be conscious that he had a well-knit, athletic figure and a remarkably handsome face; and he knew there were few young ladies who would not prefer his society to seclusion, even when brightened by the yellow charms of the most gorgeous sunflower that ever lit a Kansas prairie or bloomed upon a chair-back. He reflected, however, that Miss Travis' apparent check upon his advances might be only a coquettish thorn, intended to sting and stimulate him into seeking the rose, herself. And then he fell to wondering if he would see her at the lawn social that evening.

He had told her that he had seen her sometimes at church, but he had not informed her that, after his first sight of her there, he had attended its services regularly for the sole purpose of looking at her.

He had strolled into the Episcopal church at Fort Raynor, and his attention had been attracted by a very pretty girl who looked, as she listened to the sermon, like a child listening to an absorbing fairy story. Her eyes were wide and attentive, her head thrown a little back and her lips slightly parted. Loye never posed for effect, but she had a way of doing heartily whatever she did, which habit included even listening to a rather poor sermon.

Trafton came again and again, making the lovely face, with its fascinating combination of earnestness and piquancy, his prayer-book, sermon and song. He had never been able to obtain an introduction to its owner, for the reason which she herself had given that afternoon. Then the time for his annual hay-fever coming around, he had run away from it to this northern retreat, trusting to find Miss Travis in her usual place on his return.

She was not at the lawn social, nor did he meet any one who knew her, so he was forced to fall back upon the hope of another chance encounter.

It came three days later. He found her seated on a camp stool trying to sketch a bit of river scenery. He was as familiar with paint brush and pencil as she was with skipping stones, and under his instructions and finishing touches the sketch was much more satisfactory than it would have been otherwise.

"My self-respect is at last restored," said Trafton. "We have mutually instructed and surprised each other and may as well cry quits."

"Perhaps," said Loye, with a look which suggested the possibility of her having further surprises in store. Then she gathered up her materials preparatory to another flight.

"Are you Cinderella running off to your pots and pans?" laughingly inquired Trafton, as he noted the quick look at her watch with which she prefaced her withdrawal.

"Perhaps," tersely replied this mysterious young woman. "I am—stopping—at Mrs. Blanding's," she added, with an odd little dimpling smile, as Trafton begged her to tell him where she boarded; then walked away with a swift, elastic tread.

The next morning found Trafton installed as a guest at Mrs. Blanding's. In the margin of time which bordered the dinner hour some of his fellow-boarders assembled in the wide hall or on the shaded porch. He scanned the little knot for Loye, but she was not visible. Eminent among the ladies were a classical girl, two scientific girls and a flirting girl. The classical girl had woven several Homeric threads into the web of desultory conversation; the scientific girls had set up Darwin and Herbert Spencer in opposition to Homer; the flirting girl had angled for and obtained several neat little compliments, yet Loye did not appear. They were at the dinner table; every chair was occupied; Trafton's eyes wandered eagerly in search of Loye, still she was unaccountably absent. He turned suddenly as a sweet, unusual voice behind his chair inquired his choice of soups, and his eyes rested upon the face for which he had been searching.

This creature of surprises wore a blue gingham, with a white apron and white collar and cuffs. Her wayward hair was filleted and coiled into subjection, and if any merriment lay in ambush under the dark lashes it revealed itself only by the merest twinkle. Beside this severely grave young person Milton's ideal woman, as exemplified in Eve waiting on her celestial visitors, would have appeared a giddy thing.

In his amazement he had not answered her question, and she repeated it. He stammered something in reply, and she flitted away. Awaiting her return, he glanced at the other occupants of the table to see what they thought of having Miss Travis for a waitress. Apparently, they thought nothing of it, for their faces showed no marks of surprise, and they continued sipping soup so placidly that Trafton soliloquized somewhat savagely: "If an angel should drop down in a casual way, fold its wings carefully so as to keep the feathers out of the butter, put a large apron over its 'robe of white samite, mystic, wonderful,' and begin to wait on the table, they would take it as a matter of course."

Loye soon returned with the soup, and placing it before Trafton, said, in a solemn, measured whisper, "Are—we—quits?" Then her lips suddenly curved, and a voiceless laugh ran over her face, setting free a host of dimples and brimming over in her blue-gray eyes. A second later her face was unchallengeably demure, and she darted away to supply somebody with water.

Trafton wished that the merry bud of laughter could have blossomed. He would have liked to join in the silver peal, even though it had rung at his own expense.

Light had broken upon him. He fancied that he held the clew to Loye's freak. Remembering her pregnant "Perhaps!" in answer to his remark that they might as well cry quits, he concluded that she had planned this surprise on the spot in order to turn the scale once more in her favor, and that she had taken the boarders into her confidence and bound them to silence. And he would not question any one. The little witch should have her triumph; he would not mar it by any Paul Prying.

As the days went on he was rather surprised to see her remain at her post and take no share in the festivities of the place; but perhaps she had a taste for private theatricals and wished to make her part consistent. At all events, freakishness was to Loye what freakedness is to the pansy—an added grace.

Loye, having got the better of Trafton, felt friendly toward him in consequence, and graciously allowed him to fill her intervals of leisure with boating, sketching, rambling and all the other pleasant and-so-forths of summer idling-time, which can be conducted *a deux*, and from which, therefore, she was not debarred.

So the days sped by as lightly as thistledown puffs on a buoyant breeze till the woods began to blush and the summer sojourners to ebb away. Trafton was not certain that Loye returned his love, for she was by no means a girl to wear a sweet secret as openly as the flowers at her belt. One morning, however, he resolved to put a plain question, and wait for a straightforward answer.

They were resting in a scarlet nook of the woods after a long ramble. She was looking up at the point where red tree-shafts and blue sky meet, with the wide, intent gaze which he remembered of old.

"Loye," he said, suddenly, "what do you suppose I went to church at Fort Raynor for?"

"Why, how can I tell?" bringing her gaze from the tree-tops to his face. "Perhaps you went to show your new clothes, or to see what the other gentlemen wore; or," she suggested as a remote possibility, "you may have gone to hear the sermon."

"I went to look at you. And I looked at you because"—here he faltered, then went on quickly and passionately—"because I loved you."

Did a flush spring to Loye's cheek, or was it only a reflection cast by the rosy leaves? Did a quick smile curve her lips, or was it only a trick of the sunlight that played on her face? Trafton could not tell, for she turned her head so quickly.

"Loye," he pleaded, after moments had passed into minutes, "what do you say? Better 'No' than nothing, but make it 'Yes' if you can."

That was a neat little model of an Egyptian pyramid which she was constructing with the scattered acorns; but—he wanted his answer, and she seemed in no haste to give it. She was beginning to weave a very tasteful wreath of the tinted leaves; but—his long-stretched patience would snap before it was done.

At last she turned and said, in her pretty, thoughtful way, with wide eyes and a reflective little frown:

"How strange it is that some words are so hard to pronounce although they are really very short!—'Yes,' for example." Then there was a second edition of the smile and blush which were unequivocal verities, and Trafton read in the lovely eyes the answer that the lips had only skirted.

* * * * * * *

"That was a blessed caprice of yours, Loye. If it hadn't been for that I couldn't have monopolized you as I have done all these weeks. And perhaps, but for that, you would have said 'Yes' to some one else, and I couldn't have you for my own all a long lifetime, as I hope to do, sweetheart," said Trafton, a few days later, as he slipped a gleaming ring on her finger.

"Caprice!" she echoed.

"Yes, the caprice that led you to wait at Mrs. Blanding's table in order to give me a finishing surprise."

"As if you were worth the trouble!" she retorted. "Perhaps it is a caprice to have the hay fever?" she mildly inquired.

"No!—a thousand times no!" exclaimed Trafton, energetically.

"It may be a caprice, to wish to go where you will not have it?"

"There could not be a more eminently sensible desire," fervently returned Trafton.

"And I suppose, of course, that it is a caprice not to have much money," continued Loye, with deadly sarcasm.

"Alas for freakish humanity if that be so."

"I have sneezed through the hay fever for so many years that I wanted desperately to escape from it. But we haven't nearly enough money to allow me to go as a butterfly, so I decided to go as a bee. The New England girls at the White Mountains put the idea in my head, and I recollected Mrs. Blanding, an old neighbor of ours in New York, who was keeping boarders here. I wrote to her, stating my dire need, and asking if I could come as waitress. She replied that I might. So here I came and here I met Prince Charming, who has been very good to me and given me a lovely ring." With a glance at the sparkling ring and a smile to its donor, she added, "Am I acquitted of capriciousness?"

"In regard to the heat-handed Phyllis episode—yes! But I suppose you inquire why I came here?"

"Why did you?" she returned, obediently.

"Because I, also, have the hay fever! Loye, it is clear that you and I were made for each other; for are we not pursued by a common enemy and united by a common bond?"

Gotham's Gold Carrier.

Writing about the new gold certificates issued by the United States treasury department, the New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says: The certificates are a convenience to the banks, bankers, brokers and business men generally. But there is one man in Gotham who does not throw up his hat for them. His name is John C. Barkley. The reason why Mr. Barkley is not enthusiastic about the certificates is because they break up his business. For over thirty years he has been engaged carting gold for the banks and banking houses. The certificates will almost do away with the actual handling of gold in adjusting the bank clearances and in many other large transactions as well, so Barkley, like "Othello," finds his occupation gone. Ever since he set up as a gold carrier "Honest John" has had the business all to himself. It would not be easy to figure up all the gold he has handled. The total would run into many thousand millions. In a single year, for instance, he has carried for the Clearing house nearly $400,000,000. A single million in gold coin makes a pretty good wagon load, so far as weight is concerned. Barkley's strong four-wheeled truck, drawn by two stout horses, carries $2,000,000 at a time, the gold being packed in kegs. A keg holds $50,000, and twenty kegs fill with gold will weigh nearly a ton. Barkley's charge for carrying is one dollar a keg; so, for a full load of $2,000,000 he gets forty dollars. His working force consists of half a dozen stout men, including himself, each well equipped for action in case the use of revolvers should at any time be necessary. It never has been. The miscellaneous highwaymen who infest the broad ways and narrow ways of Gotham have always been shy of John Barkley and his well-guarded truckloads of gold. They know that deadly revolvers are always ready and that Barkley and his men always have a special license to shoot. Though he has carted thousands of millions through the streets of New York, his trips to the docks with gold to be shipped abroad often taking him into dangerous neighborhoods, he has never lost a dollar of the money intrusted to him. He will still have the foreign shipments to attend to, and probably an odd job for the banks and bankers, but with the appearance of the gold certificates the bulk of his business passes away. "Honest John" has laid by something for a rainy day, however, and would not need to fall back on the poorhouse, even though he never carried another keg of gold.

They All Wanted to See.

A shrewd advertiser in New York city hires a young man for twenty-five cents an hour to stand in front of his store and gaze fixedly at the windows. The simple scheme has been found to be very successful. The young man's attitude and gaze attracted the attention of a plasterer who was passing. The plasterer stopped short and followed with his eyes the gaze of the young man. A boy, observing the youth and the plasterer staring across the street, joined them. Then came a washwoman, then a bank clerk, then a man of leisure, then two colored swells, and finally a sizeable crowd of a promiscuous nature was collected, all looking in silent admiration at two men in an opposite window, who were engaged, one in swinging Indian clubs, one in pulling away at a patent chest-expander.

The average number of swine in the United Kingdom is about 2,250,000.

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

A "boss" carpenter at Jacksonville, Fla., is one of the gentler sex.

Costa Rica has sent a woman, Madame Beatrice, as envoy extraordinary at Washington.

Mrs. Margaret V. Longley, of Cincinnati, has published a book entitled "Type Writer Lessons," for the use of teachers and students.

There were 7,569 weddings in Philadelphia last year, which, leaving Sundays out, is an average of twenty-five a day. The Quaker city will surpass this average this year.

Among curious vagaries of fashion is noted the hat in which a London beauty recently appeared. This hat represented a gigantic bronze spider web, with the voracious fly-eater ready for his prey.

The competition of girls to obtain appointments in the postoffice telegraphs in England is increasing. An examination was held a short time ago at which there were no less than 800 candidates for thirty appointments. The salary is small, commencing at ten shillings per week.

Miss Maria P. Brace, teacher of elocution at Vassar college, will this year divide her time between that institution and the State University of Indiana. Miss Brace is the first woman instructor at Indiana University, which receives both sexes as students. Her salary is the same as that of the other professors.

The Louisville School of Pharmacy is now open to women, its first young lady student having recently entered with the intention of taking a full course. A practiced chemist in Louisville declares that after having employed both men and women he is persuaded that the latter will make the best drug clerks.

Judge Kingman gave at the Omaha convention a statement of the practical working of woman suffrage in Wyoming. He said that it had done much good, both to women and society, and that none of the evils so often predicted had followed. About eight-tenths of the men of Wyoming voted, and fully nine-tenths of all the women. After thirteen years' experience, he declared, no man or woman who had resided one year in the Territory was in favor of its repeal. It was universally accepted as a permanent and beneficent fact.

Needle painting is the latest contribution to decorative art. By this novel method a lady of Cincinnati has already completed a large number of landscape pictures, which are said by connoisseurs to be remarkable productions with the needle, equaling in effect, if not surpassing, the finest oil and water colors. Several artists and prominent society people are making an effort to have them exhibited, so that ladies who have a penchant for embroidery and house decoration may see how easy and inexpensive it has become to beautify their homes with their own handiwork.

Fashion Notes.

The Russian redingote has reached the zenith of its fame.

Royal cardinal is the favorite color for children's dresses.

The Glengarry cap of bright scarlet wool is worn alike by boys and girls.

Basques of terra cotta cashmere are much worn over black velvet skirts.

Plain or braided cloth jackets and jerseys will be worn with plush and cheviot skirts.

There is a tendency to increase the size of the sleeve above the elbow and in the armhole.

The new cloaking materials have repped surfaces, either lengthwise or across the cloth.

Two and three rows of small buttons fastening the front adorn many fall jackets and corsages.

Stripes are as fashionable as ever in all classes of material, and, used in combination with plain fabrics, are very effective.

Raised flowers in velvet, upon grounds of Ottoman or repped silk, are the most costly and elegant brocades now imported.

Bonnets and round hats are exhibited in a great variety of novel shapes, from the graceful and elegant to the exaggerated and grotesque styles, which are wilder than ever this season.

Hussar-blue cloth dresses are made with a plain skirt bordered with velvet, above which is military braid, and a plain redingote with braided wheels down the front, and plaited fullness behind.

Rich brocades, or corded silk with plush or velvet spots of large size, will not lose favor this winter. They will be used for the skirt or the overdress, in combination with a plain material, but not for an entire dress.

New dresses are less clinging to the figure than they have been for years. Skirts are cut to give a fuller appearance, and the puffed drapery is very large, as it is mounted on a cushion of hair sewn to the skirt lining.

Velvets, satin rhadames, corded silk, Irish poplin and cashmere are in high vogue for fall and winter wear. The first named fabrics, for evening dress, are shown in all the delicate tints of pale pink, Persian mauve, ciel blue, cream color and sea green.

Jackets and basques of every description and color are worn over skirts of a contrasting material. The shapes are varied and are in styles suitable to every age. They are severally known as the Austrian, the Hungarian, the Directoire and the Jersey. They are invariably close-fitting, are cut with a narrow collar and button straight down the front.

The added basque, so long a feature of modern dressmaking, is losing its popularity. The most fashionable jacket bodies are cut in one. Many of these open over waistcoats of contrasting materials; otherwise the gilet may be of velvet, silk or satin to correspond with the dress itself. The basque is often cut excessively short, with battlements—that is, square tabs—cut up to the waist line, representing the part of the bodice which is so stylish. When deeper, the basque is sometimes simply Vandyked, the points being exceedingly sharp and not cut up to the waist as in the above case. This style looks best when mixed materials are used in combination.

A woman near Merida, Yucatan, saw for the first time a locomotive recently, and was so astonished and terrified that she could not move, and was barely saved from certain death by a man who pulled her away from the track.

THE PRINCESS ELMINEH.

The Wicked Career of the Wealthiest Woman in Egypt.

The New York *Times* prints the following history of the Princess Elmineh, of Egypt, who encouraged Arabi Pasha with money and sympathy in rebelling against the khedive and in continuing the struggle until completely annihilated by the British:

The Princess Elmineh, sister of the late khedive, is the richest and most noted woman in the East, has great influence with the fellah population, and hers is one of the prettiest, and is certainly the richest, of the palaces of Cairo. She is the largest land owner in Egypt, and having received a European education makes good use of her income. She is not what the French call "passes," being a little over forty years old, and the hot Egyptian sun, combined with a life of dissipation and unrestrained enjoyment, have played havoc with one who, ten years ago, was called "the Star of the East."

Egyptians, like Turkish women, are married by their parents without their wishes ever being consulted, so that, as a rule, there is no pretense of love or even sympathy between them. Thus was the Princess Elmineh, at the age of sixteen, given way to a Turkish pasha, noted only for his wealth and dishonesty, being old, ugly and ignorant. The wedding took place in Constantinople, where the dowry of the princess was estimated at $80,000,000.

The princess received a liberal education; she speaks three European languages, plays the piano, sings well and is in most respects an accomplished lady, and in thirty days she had seen enough of her husband to despise him and to treat him with contempt. No Turk dare enter his wife's private apartment if she reverses her overshoes, which every Turkish woman wears, and leaves them outside her door, and the Princess Elmineh availed herself of this privilege during the two months she remained in Constantinople. At the expiration of that time the doctors advised her to pass the winter at Cairo, whither she went, accompanied by her husband, and where she has remained ever since. Immediately on arriving in Egypt she laid herself at the feet of the khedive, telling him that she preferred death to living with her husband, who was in every respect her inferior, and begged him to protect her. As she was a favorite of his, he appointed her husband to the generalship of Souakin, on the Red sea, and as he never arrived there it is presumed that he was poisoned by the way, this being the ordinary method by which the khedives have from time to time silenced their foes. The princess, having thus freed herself, commenced a life which for romance, cruelty, profligacy, adventure and dissipation has not often been surpassed. The old Shoubra palace, extending from the Shoubra road to the Nile, was pulled down and the present magnificent structure erected in its stead, containing eighty rooms, all of which are decorated and furnished in the most extravagant fashion. Shortly after the princess had taken possession of this seraglio many curious and incredible rumors were afloat in Cairo, which at the time were only whispered, but which subsequent events proved to be true.

There was in the service of the khedive a handsome young Swiss officer named Goll, who had been in the Pope's Swiss guard, and the princess, happening to see him one day on duty at the palace, became enamored of him, and next day asked the khedive to transfer him to her service, which he did. The main gate to her palace was then pulled down and over a large archway a beautiful Swiss chaplet was built. Lieutenant Goll took possession of it as the princess' master of ceremonies. From that time they seemed inseparable; wherever the princess went young Goll accompanied her, and those who called to pay their homage to the great Elmineh were introduced by him. He had the management of all her estates, became enormously wealthy and in a short time developed into a public character. He went to Switzerland one summer and returned accompanied by his sister, who became the princess' companion, a unique position for a Christian to occupy. About four years after this it was rumored that Goll had formed an attachment for a French actress named Ernestine Laduc, and those of his friends who knew the Egyptians well advised him to be cautious, as their vengeance was terrible. He, however, paid little or no attention to the warning. Goll suddenly disappeared, leaving no traces behind him, and at the same time Ernestine Leduc was found strangled in her apartment. Inquiries were made about him in Cairo, and the princess offered $5,000 for information that might lead to his recovery, although she caused the rumor to be spread that he had murdered Ernestine and fled. Ten days later the brake of the Nile overflowed, and the mutilated body of young Goll was deposited by its waters in a field adjoining the palace. The hands and feet were tied together, the eyes had been torn from their sockets and the heart had been pierced through and through. The Swiss consul demanded an inquiry, which, like most proceedings of this sort in the East, was wholly a formality. Goll's sister was never again seen in Egypt, though she subsequently appeared in Berne, her native town, where she lives, but when asked about her brother she is wont to say that the subject is too painful for conversation.

Fulton and the Steamboat.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of steamboats, was born on a farm in Pennsylvania. Robert was a delicate, handsome boy, with a fine forehead and brilliant eyes. Almost as a child he became a mechanic, inventing machines and lingering around workshops. He was thought dull at school, and made slow progress in the usual studies. But he was always inventing.

One day, when Robert was about nine years old, he came late to school, and when his teacher reproved him, produced a new lead-pencil which he had been making while playing truant. The boys were all anxious to have one of Fulton's pencils—they were better than any they had seen. In his school days he made rockets to celebrate the Fourth of July, and in 1778, in the midst of the war, set them off in his native town. About this time he made an air-gun and a boat moved by wheels. He had a strong taste for drawing. His mother, who was now a widow and poor, wanted his help.

Fulton was only seventeen, but he went up to Philadelphia, made money, became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, and when he was twenty-one came back to his mother with his earnings and bought her a farm. Here she lived happily for some years, watching and enjoying the rising prosperity of her son. The deed by which Fulton at twenty-one gave the farm to his mother is still preserved.

There are persons living who might have seen the first steamboat that sailed on the Hudson. Many remember when the famous De Witt Clinton and North America were thought the wonders of navigation; when they sailed over the tranquil river at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and left behind them thick clouds of black smoke that hung over the landscape for miles. The North America was long the pride of the river navigation, the swiftest vessel in the world. The Hudson has always been the favorite scene of steam navigation and enterprise. It is the birth-place of the steamboat.

Here, in 1807, Robert Fulton, on board of the Clermont, his first vessel, sailed in a day and a half from New York to Albany. He stopped for a few hours at Clermont, and then in four more finished his voyage. It was the signal for an entire change in the whole art of navigation. From that time the steamboat has been slowly advancing, its size has been increased to immense proportions, its engines have become animated giants, and Fulton's little vessel of one hundred and sixty tons is converted into the Furnessia, the Alaska, and the Great Eastern.

Fulton, a fair, delicate, thoughtful young man, had gone to England, to France, had become acquainted with many eminent inventors, and had already planned a steamboat. He was the first to make one successful. He came back to New York, and, aided by his friend Livingston, in 1806 began to build his boat. It was only a small vessel, rudely built; in it he placed an engine made by James Watt, the English inventor; the paddle wheels he planned himself and the imperfect machinery. It seems now a very easy thing to build a steamboat, but it was then thought impossible. Men called the boat Fulton's Folly. Hardly any one supposed that a new era in navigation was about to begin, and that Fulton's machine would at last cover the world with its discoveries. At last the boat was finished.

The fires were lighted, the boilers hissed, the crank turned, the wheels began to move, and the Clermont made its way, at about five miles an hour, from Charles Brown's dock-yard on the East river to Jersey City. Once she stopped, and men cried, "There, it has failed!" But it was only because Fulton was anxious to alter some part of his machine. The great voyage was successful. The steamer reached Jersey City and Fulton's victory was won. Soon the Hudson began to abound with Fulton's steamboats, the wonder of the world.—*Harper's Young People.*

Properties of Nitro Glycerine.

It has a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, and possesses the very peculiar property of causing an extremely violent headache when placed in a small quantity upon the tongue, or any other portion of the skin, particularly upon the wrist. It has long been employed by homeopathic practitioners as a remedy in certain kinds of headaches. In those who work much with it the tendency to headache is generally overcome, though not always. It freezes at about forty degrees Fahrenheit, becoming a white, half-crystallized mass, which must be melted by the application of water at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If perfectly pure—that is, if the washing has been so complete as to remove all traces of the acid—it can be kept for an indefinite period of time; and, while many cases of spontaneous decomposition have occurred in impure specimens, there has never been known such an instance where the proper care has been given to all the details of the manufacture.

When pure nitro-glycerine is not very sensitive to friction, or even to moderate percussion, if a small quantity be placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, that portion which is touched explodes sharply, but so quickly as to drive away the other particles; if, however, it were even slightly confined so that none could escape, it would all explode or detonate. It must be fired by a fuse containing fulminate of mercury (the compound used in percussion caps), not being either readily or certainly fired by gunpowder, the shock of the latter not being sufficiently quick or sharp to detonate the nitro-glycerine.

If flame be applied to nitro-glycerine it will not explode, but burn with comparative sluggishness. When frozen it is difficult and uncertain of firing. If the material be perfectly pure it forms upon detonation a volume of gases nearly 1,300 times as great as that of the original liquid; these gases are also further expanded by the heat developed to a theoretical (though not practical) volume 10,000 times as great as that of the charge. Practically speaking, the forces exerted by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine are in the proportion of one to eight.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How the Emperor of Brazil Rides.

A correspondent writes to the Norristown *Herald:* Hark! Do you hear that racket? Clear the track! Get out of the way there! Here comes a calvacade that won't stop for anything. Don't stop to look until you have dodged into the shelter of a doorway, but when you are safe you will see—first, a half dozen horse guards with drawn sabers flashing in the sun; then a couple of mounted chamberlains; then an old black coach drawn by six brass-mounted mules (harness brass mounted), ridden by postillions, two gaudy footmen standing at the back of the "trap;" inside the carriage sits a white-haired, white-bearded, handsome man in military costume, his kindly face beaming on the startled people who had so hastily taken shelter. When the coach and the company of cavalry following it have passed with all the speed that mules, and yellow mules at that, are capable of, I draw a sigh of relief. I have seen this turnout almost every day since I have been in Rio, but you will probably have to be informed that it was his majesty Dom Pedro II., "constitutional emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil," who has just passed. Although Dom Pedro is rather more progressive-minded than most of his countrymen, he still retains an affected display of pomp and power which he does not really possess.

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

WISE WORDS.

If you wish to remove avarice you must remove its mother, luxury.

The sweetest thing on earth is a little child when it has learned to know and love.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

He who lives to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he dies.

Brain is the impelling force of the world, and thought is the symbol of progress.

Genius at first is little more than a great capacity for receiving discipline.

There are more fools than sages; and among the sages there is more folly than wisdom.

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling authority of the thoughtful man.

A woman's dress is like the envelope of a letter; the cover is frequently an index to the contents.

The trouble and worry and wear and tear that comes from hating people makes hating unprofitable.

To the generous mind the heaviest debt is that of gratitude when it is not in our power to repay it.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

The best portion of a good man's life is his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

Every real and searching effort at self-improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility. For we cannot move a step without learning and feeling the waywardness, the weakness, the vacillation of our movements, or without desiring to be set on the rock that is higher than ourselves.

An Effectual Fire Alarm.

Much disturbed by fires occurring in the neighborhood Mr. Tompson decided to organize a fire company in his family, realizing that a little precaution might save him considerable in time of danger. He accordingly drilled the different members in their respective duties and waited, but as no opportunity for action offered, he selected a morning to give a false alarm and test their efficiency. Leaning from the back parlor window he shouted "fire" at the top of his lungs.

The echo of his voice had not died away when a sofa and two chairs grazed his ear on their way downward, four oil paintings swept down the leader, a washstand and two trunks slid past him, two bed slats and a mattress struck him on the head, and in an upward glance, seeing the legs of the library table appear at the second story window, he withdrew and started upstairs. Half way up he met the round marble slab from the center-table, which glided between his feet without a word, and struck the servant girl behind him, who was carrying the china upstairs for safety, and she and her burden landed in the hall.

Gaining the second floor he was in time to see his eldest daughter carefully remove the bureau drawers one by one, and drop them from the window. Before he could speak he met a stream of water from a fire engine, which took him in the face, and heard the front door being opened by the fire department axes, while the parlor windows stepped out to admit the ladders. Turning to fly he met his wife with a gridiron and an almanac in one hand, while the other was occupied with a baby and a glass of wooden toothpicks, and at the same instant there was a deafening crash which proved to be two mirrors and the parlor stove tied together, reaching the ground, while a fireman, ax in hand, inquired:

"Where is the fire?"

A Few Comets.

Astronomers tell us that comets

The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa. Oct. 26 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philad.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT LARGE
MORTIMER F. ELLIOT, of Tioga.

Democratic County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
SENATOR
REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY MEYER,
BENJAMIN F. HUNTER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
J. H. TOLBERT.
CORONER
DR. H. K. HOY.

We state it as a fact that some of the most prominent republicans in different portions of the county will not vote for Beaver. The independent vote will be larger than looked for. A life long republican told us on Thursday evening of last week, that 40 republicans in his township, besides himself, would vote for Stewart, ind., and that in one of the rankest republican districts.

If the Agr. College, under Beaver's management, was a failure and waste of money, how can any honest voter expect that Beaver can take the much larger management of the state upon himself and make it a success, not saying anything about his being in the hands of Cameron & Co. who profit by a mismanagement of the state government.

Philadelphia had a corrupt city government. The citizens elected Pattison controller, in order to bring about reform.

After Pattison's first term he did so well that they elected him for a second term, and during his second term he continued in the same way, has reduced the debt four millions of dollars and reduced the tax-rate from $2.25 to $1.50 on the 100. Now is it not in the interests of the tax-payers of the whole state to elect Pattison governor? He was tried and not found wanting.

If you are opposed to the great plundering monopolies—railroad cormorants, public land sharks, river and harbor steals, internal revenue system with its surplus of millions of taxes, then vote for Pattison. The fellows who like the ugly aforesaid things and maintain them, have set up Beaver as their candidate for governor.

Both Beaver and Pattison have been tried. Beaver has been tried in the management of the Agr. College. Pattison has been tried in the reform of affairs in the plundered city of Philadelphia —whose work do you like best?

Bogus Promises.

The bosses and their managers are just now at their old game of trying to soft-soap the working class by promising high wages if Beaver should be elected. What Beaver would have to do with paying wages is what we would like to have explained—he can't raise or lower wages one cent. But then this game these machine republicans have tried shortly before every election within the last fifteen years, always promising an increase in wages if the workingmen helped elect their candidates. If these absurd promises had come as true as the prophesies, we would now have wages up to $25 per pay, instead of which the workingmen have been continually striking to keep wages from going down. How apparant the falsity of these promises, and what an insult to every intelligent working man! Pattison's election is the only one which will benefit the working classes thro' an economical administration of the government.

PENNSYLVANIA BOSS TACTICS.

Mr. D. B. Henderson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, has incautiously developed the Pennsylvnia Boss tactics for the remainder of the campaign. As many are Independents who are not beating drums on the street corners, Secretary Henderson's plans have confided to too large a circle, and I speak advisedly when I say that he has declared the purchase of the Greenback-Labor leaders to cheat the Greenback-Labor voters, as the only hope of Beaver in Pennsylvania. He said it to a Pennsylvania Republican who was conferring with him about documents.

Henderson says documents are now useless in Pennsylvania, and that the committee was only furnishing "short range weapons," or cash to control the Greenback-Labor leaders and thus deceive their followers into the Stalwart fold. This is the result of the visit of Cameron and Cooper to Washington a few days ago, and it is now only an open secret that Cameron and Quay have Heath, Crandall, Brumm, Welsh and others in their pay, and they claim that Armstrong is now in sympathy with the movement.

The Boss program is to get the Democratic Labor votes into the Labor movement to take their votes from Pattison, and they have Republican decoy Labor men who will act with the organization until election time, when the Republican Labor voters will be thrown solid for Beaver. That this is the program, and that Heath is paying out Cameron's money to effect that result, is now no longer a matter of doubt.

The *Times* thinks Speaker Keifer's "vindication" by his re-election doesn't wash when the figures are examined. Townsend, the defeated Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received 2,145 in Kiefer's district, and Keifer is re-elected only by 1,140. In Kiefer's own county he received 252 majority and Townsend received 885, and in Kiefer's own town he was beaten 20, while Townsend received 244 majority. That sort of a "vindication" is probably better than a defeat, but that's about all.

Seven hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes to the acre is what Berks county is boasting about.

On 7th of November she will do better —boast of 7 to 8000 majority for Pattison and Reform.

The Republicans of New York are determined to defeat their own ticket because it was nominated by fraud.

Mason, who expected to gain notoriety by shooting Guiteau, is still in prison. Had he killed the assassin he might be as happy now as Guiteau.

WHO FOR SENATOR?

As we go to press we have no definite information as to who is to be the democratic candidate for senator. The Tyrone conference nominated Mr. Wallace, it is true, but no information has yet reached us that he will accept. Neither do we know whether Mr. Alexander intends to run by virtue of the Lock Haven nomination. There is bad management in this whole affair.

We do not want to see any one elected who will vote for Cameron for U. S. Senator, and must centre our votes on some one to avoid that.

As the time is short, we advise every democrat to cast his vote for the democrat most likely to be the choice of the majority, and thus insure the election of a democrat and an anti-boss and anti-Cameron senator. We hope in our next week's issue to be able to tell who really is the democratic nominee for senator. If there is more than one, we are for centering on the strongest, which is the only way we see to prevent Cameron from getting the district.

A Laboring Man's Party.

The democratic party is the only true laboring man's party, because it is made up mostly of the industrial classes—hence it can be relied upon to administer the affairs of the government in the interests of the laboring man. On the other hand—

The republican party is controlled by millionaires, nabobs, monopolists, jobbers and seekers after contracts—what care these for the laboring men? Not a farthing, more than to grind them down to the lowest compensation, while they revel in riches piled up from monies filched from the peoples' treasury. Look at the star-routers, revenue thieves, land monopolists, swindling contractors, almshouse thieves, and hundreds more of the same breed of cats, all of whom now shriek for the election of Beaver that Cameron and his gang may keep in place and power to amass thousands and millions by plundering the government.

Vote for Pattison and reform, on 7th Nov., and put out the thieves.

PIPE LAYING.

Some of the lieutenants of the bosses in this county, we observe, are moving about in some mysterious work, and this, no doubt, is the case all over the state just now. What they are at is the old game of pipe-laying, which is fixing up illegal votes for Beaver, and trying to find purchasable voters, paying from $5 to $10 and $20 per vote, out of the assessment funds upon women, girls, men and boys in the government employ, down to scrub women and hostlers.

Upon this kind of work the bosses rely to elect Beaver, and Beaver, the "Christian statesman," has agreed to take the office, even if it must be made for him thro' such disreputable means.

We see the movements of Bellefonte stalwart agents, and they have a mysterious look with every indication of pipe-laying throughout the county—trying to buy votes and preparing illegal voters for the boss ticket.

Democrats, look out for these fellows. Watch and be vigilant.

Stealing a Roof.

Under republican rule in Philadelphia even the roofs over the heads of the poor were not safe. The Phipps gang stole the copper roof off the almshouse, and sold it, pocketed the money, and paid Cooper's assessment to help Beaver. Well, if that is not carrying the thing nigh, what is? Vote for Pattison.

Beaver Gains a Vote.

Beaver has been speech making every day, since his nomination, and did not make a single vote by it all. However he gets a vote at last. The Canadian court has decided that Phipps the almshouse robber must be sent back to Philadelphia for trial. Now Quay & Co., will oust Phipps for his appearance at court, this keeps the intended grocer out of jail, and in goes a ticket for Beaver on Nov. 7.

Democratic Mass meeting at Millheim, on Saturday afternoon. Gov. Curtin and Hon. Jno. D. Stiles, of Lehigh, will address the meeting.

The official vote of the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio, which gives Lawrence J. Neal, Democrat, a majority of three over Hart, Republican, is a surprise as the Democratic State committee had conceded Hart's election. A peculiar feature of the Ohio election was the close vote in several of the districts, three of them giving majorities of less than forty.

Col. Quay wrote to E. B. Black: "Dear Sir: Go ahead with the greenback campaign, and *I will foot the bill.*" * * * See that your mask is perfect, and that no one suspects you are operating in my interests." Heath, Gallagher, Birmingham & Co. are going ahead with the greenback campaign and Quay is footing the bill. But these agents of the astute sub-boss do not keep their masks perfect and everybody knows they are "operating" in his "interest."

We have received a card addressed by Mr. Alexander to the Tyrone conference. In it he maintains the validity of the action at Lock Haven which brought about his nomination by the Centre and Clearfield conferees, and questions the right of the new conference at Tyrone to do anything but endorse the action at Lock Haven and by which he claims a nomination.

The long hitch in the Oregon legislature ended in the election of J. N. Dolph, rep., to the U. S. Senate, in place of Hipple Mitchell, rep. He is law partner of Mitchell. Dolph came in as a dark horse and on 29 ballot Dolph had 23 and Mitchell regular rep., caucus candidate had 26. On 41 ballot Dolph was elected, receiving 51 votes

There is a corner in rubber,—and prices are high, with stock scare. A very good elastic substitute for rubber will be found in the consciences of the radical bosses, as long as these are on hand as a substitute prices need not run high.

A son of Lizzie Kraatz, of Warwick, Lancaster county, on Thursday evening got hold of some seeds of the Jamestown weed, which he ate. Soon the pupils of his eyes dilated, and he acted like one suffering with delirium tremens. He tried to catch imaginary flies and bugs, and his mother, not knowing that he had eaten the poisonous seeds, was in dire distress until the family physician arrived and solved the mystery.

This is just the fix Jim Beaver is in

A friend to the rich and poor. A medicine that strengthens and heals, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Democrats, remember when they ask you to vote for Thomas A. Armstrong, who claims to be the friend of the laboring man, that he is a Cameron ring Republican, in the pay of that man, and seeking to individually help Gen. Beaver in this campaign.

Democrats, remember that every vote cast for the Greenback-Labor candidate for Governor is half a vote in favor of Gen. Beaver.

Democrats, remember that the only representative man that can overthrow radical Republicanism in the state of Pennsylvania in this canvass is Robert E. Pattison.

Democrats, remember that Cameron has openly declared that he will buy up enough votes to elect Gen. Beaver, stating that there are 50,000 Democrats who can be bought out right or induced to vote for Armstrong.

Democrats, remember that Cameron through Quay has issued an order in which he says, "organize the Greenback-Labor movement among the Democrats, circulate forged speeches attributed to Pattison among the Irish and Catholic voters—be secret, and see that your own mask is perfect and that no one suspects you are operating in my interests, AND I WILL FOOT THE BILL."

Remember, Democrats, that your cause is just, and that it is in your power to defeat the most corrupt political combination ever found in this republic, despite the prodigal use of money, prostitution of official patronage and a resort to means beneath the action of men deserving recognition and support.

MR. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX CASE.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Solicitor-General Philips to-day when case No. 157 was called in the Supreme court moved for and obtained a dismissal and a discontinuance. Case No. 157 is known as the appeal of President Tilden from the judgment of the Circuit court of New York overruling his demurrer to the suit instituted against him by order of the late President Hayes to recover alleged income taxes. It appeared on the calender as Samuel J. Tilden, appellant, versus the United States. It seems that the present law officers of the Government, after examining into the merits of the case, regard the suit as untenable in law or fact, and thus action, taken entirely without pressure from Mr. Tilden, is regarded as an honorable discharge of the elected President of 1876 from the imputations put on him by the fraudulent President in suit.

This case was kept on the list, untried, for six or eight years, notwithstanding Mr. Tilden made every effort to have a trial. The purpose was to manufacture evidence against Mr. Tilden should he be nominated for the presidency, and then with a packed jury and corrupt judge find him guilty, and out of it make campaign thunder against Mr. Tilden. This was the base purpose of the republican prosecutors of Mr. Tilden—it is the kind of work they are adepts in—fraud, forgery and perjury. Had Mr. Tilden been nominated instead of Hancock there would have been a trial at once, but as he does not intend to be a candidate the case is dismissed.

THE RESOLUTIONS RECOMENDING MR. WALLACE FOR SENATOR.

The following is the resolution adopted by the senatorial conference at Tyrone, Oct. 19:

Whereas, It is expedient at this time, in order to secure the harmony and success of the democratic party in this senatorial district, that the candidate elected for senator should be free from and unembarrassed with any of the difficulties that have heretofore occurred in regard to the nomination;

And Whereas, It should be the earnest wish of every democrat in the district that the candidate presented by the conference should command the united vote of the party, therefore;

Resolved, That the nomination be hereby tendered to Hon. William A. Wallace, accompanied by a request that he accept the same, and that the conference will refuse to reassemble to consider any declination by him.

Centre declined to vote. Clinton offered the resolution and its conferees and those of Clearfield adopted it.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 19.—A difficulty occurred yesterday at the fair grounds between General James A. Mahry and Maj. O'Connor, the cause being an old feud about the transfer of some property. Later Mahry sent word to O'Connor that he would kill him on sight. This morning O'Connor was standing in the door of the Merchant's National Bank. Gen. Mahry and another gentleman came down Gay street on the opposite side. O'Connor stepped inside, procured a shot gun and fired at Mahry, killing him instantly. O'Connor then reached into the bank and got another gun. At this time James A. Mahry, jr., son of General Mahry, came rushing down the street and fired a shot from a pistol, the ball passing through O'Connor's body near the heart. At almost the same instant O'Connor fired, almost twenty buck-shot, taking effect in young Mahry's right breast. Both men fell. Young Mahry tried to rise, but fell back dead. The whole tragedy occurred in two minutes and neither of them spoke after he was shot. Two bystanders were painfully wounded. General Mahry and his son were acquitted only a few days ago of the murder of Moses Lusby and Daniel Lusby, father and son, whom they killed a few weeks since. Wm. Mahry was killed by Daniel Lusby last Christmas. O'Connor was president of the Mechanics' National Bank and the wealthiest man in the state.

FIVE NEGROES EXECUTED.

Eastman, Ga., Oct. 20.—At one o'clock to-day Reddick Powell, Simon Oguinn, Joe King, Bob Donaldson and Ella Moore, negroes, were hanged in the jail-yard for complicity in a riot which occurred at that place, August 6, during a camp-meeting, in which a young white man named James Harvard was set upon by an infuriated mob, and after being shot by one of them, was beaten almost to jelly by others. The woman raised the first howl which excited the mob to the desperate work No attempt was made to rescue them, and not more than fifty negroes from whom violence was expected were in town. A detachment of military from Macon was present for protection.

ARABI BEY IN PRISON.

Alexandria, Sept. 24.—As I told you, I had arranged to meet Arabi Bey again on the following day, but, notwithstanding that I stayed in Cairo to days expressly to see him, I did not succeed, as although the man was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery he was brutally chained to a common felon and driven to the city jail, where, I understand, he is dreadfully ill-treated, worse in fact than the blackest villians and rogues among whom he has been cast. This brings great discredit on the British military authorities, as it is to them that Arabi surrendered and not to the Khedive and his satellites, from whom nothing but the most brutal treatment can be expected, and I know positively if the fallen Egyptian General had suspected that he would be treacherously dealt with by the English he would never have surrendered, but could have easily escaped, as there is not an Arab outside the Khedive's palace, all through the land who would not lend him every assistance in his power. He is now kept in chains, is forced to lie on rotten straw and receives a black biscuit as a daily ration.

HEARTS.

Bronchitis—who has felt the pang
Of this insidious thing?
Which, tho' the death-bell oft has rang
Thro' troubles it will bring,
Is sure to melt and pass away
Before Perunas darts;
It can no longer pave the way
To bleeding, breaking hearts.

The city of Manila in the Philippine Islands, has been nearly destroyed by a typhoon.

Press Opinions.

N. Y. *Times*, rep.:—There was a time in the history of Republicanism when a repulse in a great state like Ohio would have aroused it everywhere; but that day has passed. "Boss" rule has become so odious that the better elements in the Republican ranks are determined to make an end of it even if to accomplish that object it shall be necessary to place the Democracy in power. The "bosses" must go and Mr. Mahone may as well make up his mind to that effect.

Pittsburg *Post*, dem.:—Although Republican bosses are thought to have a large amount of cash on hand, we do not hear of any anxiety to bet, which has been the usual method of these gentlemen to keep up the courage of followers and make money as well. The gamblers have ceased to worry the men who make close calculations during the last days of the canvass, and wherever they can whisper confess to an overwhelming defeat of Beaver.

New York *Herald*: The colored people in Pennsylvania are in open rebellion against the rule of Don Cameron in that State. The total colored vote of Pennsylvania is about twenty-three thousand, and it is reasonably certain that a very heavy percentage of it will be cast at the coming election in favor of the Independent ticket. The Pittsburg *Colored Citizen* in a recent issue says: "We believe that a political reformation is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the State Democratic ascendency would be more desirable than the present spoil and boss system as managed by the Stalwart wing of the Republican party."

Philadelphia *Press*, rep.: It is a national misfortune that Speaker Kiefer is not among the seven Republican Congressmen who failed re-election in Ohio, and one less deserving of defeat in possession of his majority.

Lock Haven *Democrat*, dem.: The nonsensical twaddle about Beaver being a distinguished statesman is supremely disgusting. Our contemporaries should name all the political offices he has filled with distinction as well as his leading acts of statesmanship. They need not mention the fact that he betrayed the Blaine sentiment of his constituents at Chicago, nor need they quote his utterances in this campaign as proof of his ability—unless they want to be laughed at.

A NEW SOURCE OF MEAT SUPPLY.

The entire success of the latest experiment in shipping fresh meats on long voyages indicates that practically there is no limit to this method of transporting goods that have heretofore been considered perishable. A vessel lately arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of fresh meats from New Zealand. She was loaded with four thousand carcasses of sheep, weighing from 90 to 160 pounds each, besides a large quantity of fish and poultry. The passage occupied 102 days—the cargo is reported to have been in excellent condition on arriving. A part of the voyage off the African coast was during the hotest weather, the temperature ranging from 84 degrees Fah. in the shade to 120 degrees in the sun. An even temperature of 18 degrees below the freezing point was maintained in the hold, where the carcasses were suspended. This was accomplished by means of a refrigerating apparatus, which was by a seventy-horse power engine, consuming one hundred and eighty tons of coal during the voyage.

The success of this experiment ought to solve the problem of meat supplies for the densely-populated portions of the world. This meat is said to have cost only two cents per pound at the point of shipment, and as the supply in both Australia and New Zealand is almost unlimited, there is a very promising prospect that cheaper prices may obtain as soon as the necessary apparatus can be provided and put in operation for an extensive trade, which ought certainly be accomplished within a year or two. When this shall have been done the demand for American meats abroad will be very materially lessened, and thus make the supply for home trade much greater and consequently cheaper.

PHIPPS' STEALING.

Over Half a Million Bagged by the Almshouse Thief.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The *Record* tomorrow will publish an exposure of the thefts committed by Ellis P. Phipps, ex-Superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, who fled to Canada and now contests proceedings for his extradition. The article says: Phipps' thefts reach a total of $650,000, extending over a period of 9 years; that Phipps made a bargain when elected Superintendent in July, 1873, to divide the profits of his office with four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and that under this agreement $75,000 was stolen every year. During the present year, from January to July, by means of duplicate bills, and by forgery and connivance with contractors, Phipps managed to steal $40,000, this theft having occurred after City Councils had instituted investigations into the allegations of fraud. Phipps kept fifteen families going, among these being the houses of four Poor Guardians, five conductors, two discharged employes and four other persons, official and otherwise, who had obtained a hold on the Superintendent's affairs, or affections. A pass-book has been made public in which appears entries for marketing supplies to various persons at the Major's expense, aggregating a total of $29,000. The article says that in 1876 Phipps expended $10,000 in cigars, which he scattered with a lavish hand, this being his favorite method of electioneering.

ONE OF HUBBELL'S VICTIMS.

Washington, Oct. 19.—A middle aged man, plainly dressed, and upon whose face trouble was heavily marked, called at the rooms of the Republican Congressional Committee, yesterday afternoon and asked for Hubbell. That worthy was at the moment occupying a chair at the window. He turned upon hearing his name, and noticing the plain dress and forlorn face of his caller, said gruffly: "Well, what do you want?"

"I would like to see Mr. Hubbell on a personal matter," the man replied, glanced at Secretary Henderson and an outsider, who were in the room.

"There is nothing to be personal about; state your business." Saying which, Hubbell added direct insult to the sting of his words by turning three-quarters away from the man.

"Well," came the reluctant response, as from a pocket of the plain coat was drawn assessment circular No. 2. "I called in to say that I cannot meet this demand. It is the first dun of the kind from which I ever turned away, but I have paid $32 to my State association and it is simply impossible for me to spare any more."

The pleader here paused, and Hubbell, jerking a backward nod towards him, blurted out sneeringly and more than half incredulously: "Can't fetch it, eh?"

"No," was the sad reply; "I can't pay it. My salary is small and my expenses consume it. Debts are pressing upon me. I am in actual need of help. It is not a matter of inclination with me but an impossibility. I cannot pay another assessment." The speaker's voice was tremulous and pleaded piteously in behalf of privations which pride restrained him from specifying. His words fell upon dull ears. Hubbell sat the picture of indifference until, as if suddenly appreciating that there was one in the room who ought not to witness such an incident, he rose up and giving his caller an "I'll fix you when I get you alone," look, he said sharply: "You had better see me in the private office."

Half an hour later the private office was found open with no one in it. Hubbell and his probable victim had meanwhile left the building, but not by the front door.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

BY PROF. R. S. STORRS.

[From the Independent.]

In the discussion of any special providence, as having been apparantly influenced, or not, by human prayer, it is important carefully to note the exact question at issue and to limit both the discussions and the conclusion to that issue alone. Otherwise, in surrendering some mere outpost of theory, if we should be compelled so to do, we might seem to include in the same surrender some very citadel of our divinest instincts.

It should be noted, then, first of all, that the issue deepest and broadest of all —viz: the value and necessity of prayer itself—is one which is hardly at all involved in the legitimate discussion of any special providential answer to prayer.

Any instinct of the human heart so universal and irrepressible as is the "prayer instinct" not only needs no such superhuman attestation to commend it to human reverence, but could hardly be said to have been materially strengthened by it, however striking the answer might seem. Whoever does not instantly recognize the victorious validity of any such deep and universal "instinct" as against all denial or doubt, fails to recognize one of the very axioms of divine science within and for man.

It should be settled, then, first and finally, that this inner citadel of our faith is not even assailed in any special manner by any special providence of God; and that, upon whatever various grounds different defenders of the prayer idea may choose to rest their several pleas, whether that of its direct influence upon the divine hearer or that of its reflex influence on the human suppliant, the one absolutely and immutably certain truth in that prayer should be, must be, and shall be everywhere and forever offered up by the spirit finite to the Spirit Infinite.

In the face of this imperative and invincible instinct of the universal human heart, all doubt, all denial, all demand for special attestation are wholly impertinent. The man who cannot plant the feet of his victorious faith upon such a rock of universal consciousness and stand firmly upon it, against whatever swell or surge of skepticism may rise or rage around him, but faintly realizes his possible privilege. To doubt or deny the propriety or the power of the prayer instinct is the same in folly as to deny the existence and beneficent intent of the material instinct. A thousand divine denials of specific prayers can have no legitimate force to invalidate this deepest and most sacred truth. Prayer is fitting, obligatory, and efficacious.

But around this central and devinely founded citadel of our faith human theorists have sometimes built upon their own special prayer minarets, from which, with more than Moslem importunity, they beslege the divine throne for some specific blessing in what they term by pre-eminence "the Prayer of Faith."

The doctrine of these enthusiasts would seem to be that it is possible for merely finite being, by the ardor and assurance of their prayers, to constrain the veracity of the infinite one to grant them any specific blessing upon which they may have fixed their own short-sighted desire with the requisite faith. This doctrine they base mainly upon a very few Scripture passages; as, e g, the declaration of the Savior, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he shall do it for you," and the words of James: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick." The word "faith" as here used, they make the near synonym of "sanctified assurance," and they magnify the "prayer of faith" thus interpreted as the peculiar privilege and power of the sons of God.

It is such mere outposts of the legitimate prayer doctrine as this, erected and garrisoned by human defenders only, whose unconditional surrender seems often necessitated by the course of God's providence. The death of President Garfield, in direct denial of millions of human prayers, will occur to every one an illustration of this. For, if there even was a case in which it would seem certain that this peculiar prayer of faith must have been offered again and again, this, surely, was such a case, and yet the specific blessing asked for was not granted. It would not be easy to imagine a divine denial of delusive and dangerous error more emphatic and explicit than seemed thus to be given.

We can, indeed, though with some difficulty, imagine the advocates of the doctrine at evading this conclusion by the claim that not in one single instance in all those weary weeks was the prayer of faith, as thus defined, truly offered up. If this were, indeed, so, if among the millions of prayers which for so many weeks ascended day and night from the burdened hearts of Christendom for the life of our President, under circumstances, too, adapted to impress the human mind, as hardly ever before, with the assured conviction of the desirableness of the blessings asked, both for the divine glory and for human good; if, under all this most exceptional accumulation of favoring impulse, not one prayer of a sufficiently assured faith went up to God from a single human heart, might we not well conclude that a style of prayer so exceptional and rare as that would be thus proved can claim no important place among available agencies. We could, surely, never have greater assurance that the very Spirit of God would help human infirmity to the utterance of all acceptable and efficacious petition that in this case; and yet the specific blessing asked for was not granted.

How, then, shall we reconcile the divine denial of His believing childrens' requests with those emphatic messages which we have already quoted? To this question it is sufficient to reply that we need not feel constrained to reconcile them at all in the sense which has thus been forced upon them by a few decipies. For, first, no important doctrine can be safely founded upon a few isolated passages, of whose true meaning and use, whether figurative, illustrative, or in any way unliteral, we can never be absolutely certain. Especially is this true when, secondly, as in the present case, the doctrine, thus narrowly based, is wholly inharmonious with other truth pervading every page of the sacred record. It would be hard to imagine prayers more dissimilar in spirit than are these so-called prayers of assurance, with their really arrogant assumptions, from those of true Christain submission, whose sweet spirit pervades the entire Scripture.

But for a full and final reconciliation of any apparent conflict here between God's Word and his providence we need to note more carefully the critical mistake of using this noblest word of Christian experience, "Faith," as the mere synonym of "personal assurance." It is just here that the fatal fallacy of the doctrine we controvert really lies. It is not faith in one's self, even having penetrated the councils of Infinite Wisdom and then taken hold of the right arm of Infinite Power, which vitalizes the true prayer of faith. It is rather that faith in God, the very essence of which is a reverential acknowledgement of our own ignorance and a loving submissive waiting upon him to see what his wisdom will be pleased to grant us.

The divine model of this prayer is found, then, not in the brayer of Zechariah, unwilling to take denial and finally answered affirmatively to his own great loss; but rather in the Garden prayer of the Divine Sufferer, breathing only the most perfect submission to his Father's will. And so profound will be this same spirit in every human heart, which is, indeed, helped by the Holy Spirit to the offering of this prayer, that along with every specific petition presented at any time by such a heart, pervading it as an atmosphere and winging it upward to the divine heart, will be the same even more ardent accompanying prayer: "Nevertheless, not as I will but as thou wilt."

This prayer alone it is which can never fail of an answer, in the exactest sense of the word, and whose affirmative answer by Infinite Wisdom and Love may well reconcile even the most earnest suppliant to whatever denial of specific petition that same Wisdom and Love may see necessary.

The Bad and Worthless Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited.*

This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value.

As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B.

Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously cunningly devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits.

Beware of them. Touch none of them, but: Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. (2)

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.
Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.
Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and are recognized by the profession.

Third.
Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.
Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.
Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.
Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. A MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK.
GUIDE TO SUCCESS.
WITH **FORMS** FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

Is selling by tens of thousands. It is the most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. WANTED—AGENTS for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SUMMELL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 11aug6m

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS
OF ADVENTURE.
PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS

The thrilling adventures of all the bare explorers and frontier fights with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of Deboto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Keeton, Brady, Crockett Bowie, Houston, Custer, California Joe, Wilde Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gens. Miles and Cook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. Gorgeously illustrated with 125 fine engravings to the life. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and best anything to sell. STANDARD BOOK CO, Philadelphia, Pa. 11aug6m

Highly Important Letter.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7, 1882.
16 S. Water Street

CENTRE REPORTER:

Thinking a few words in regard to the Markets might be of interest, I give the following:

GROCERIES—Sugars are low, Syrups are easier and supplies generally are cheap.

NOTIONS—Some very nice and new things in Buttons, Laces, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.

DRY GOODS—The new things in Prints are large figures and generally bright colors, also low in price; the most popular dress suitings are soft Flannel in all shades; Silk Lustres in olive and green and a line of Pacific Mills goods. In short, the market is full of desirable goods at very low prices.

At the PENN'S VALLEY BARGAIN STORE, during the next ten days the finest and largest stock of goods ever found in that celebrated Store will be opened. You will find

Best White Sugar 10c.
Choice Rio Coffee 12½c. Old Gov. Java 25c.
Gun Powder Tea 55c.
Valencia Raisins (very fine) 12c.
Fine line of new Buttons from 10c to 40c. dz. Fine Silk Handkerchiefs 50c. New Laces (silk) all prices.
Ladies dress goods Lustres (very nice) at 45c. Soft Flannels at 37½c Ladies cloth 5 4 yd wide at 1.00, besides Velvets, Silks, &c. for trimming, Get them before they are all sold.

But the greatest bargain in Clothing—greater bargains than ever—buying far below cost. Come and see something new and fine.

Also a fine line of Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

In fact I claim I have the BEST and CHEAPEST STORE in Penn'svalley.

Call and see us Friday and Saturday, Oct. 13 and 14.

Very Respectfully,

CLEVAN DINGES.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Visitors to Philadelphia are invited to visit the store, whether to see or to buy. Your parcels are checked; a waiting-room is provided, where you may rest with ladies and children; guides conduct you through the house, or you wander at will; there are many things of interest to see, and a welcome.

For two years, perhaps, we have had the richest, largest, most varied and most exhaustive collection of dress-goods in Philadelphia. Before that, we may have had the largest, and even the most exhaustive, but perhaps not the richest. The slowest trade to come to a new merchant is the trade of luxury. It is the slowest to change from one to another. But it does change.

We may say our dress-goods of all sorts are at about their highest now.

Second and third circles, south east from center.

Silks of all sorts have come; and never were silks more acceptable. And these words have a meaning here beyond any they could have elsewhere; because of the greater variety of wants that look to us for supply. We must have all accepted styles, and all the approved qualities of those styles; and, as to colors, can you think of one that we can do without?

A store that has only one class of trade can get along with comparatively few silks. Which stock would you rather buy out of?

Next outer circle, south entrance to main building.

Two damask towels at 15 and 18 cents may serve to show what we gain by buying of the makers. The very same towels are in the wholesale trade in New York at about 21 and 22 cents, which means at least 25 cents at retail.

We are not going to say that all our retail prices are below New York wholesale; nothing of the sort. "More than one swallow to make a summer." But where such towels are to be got for 15 cents is a good place to look for bed and table-linen, and all the other linens. That's what we mean exactly; it's true, too.

Outer circle, City-hall square entrance.

A very wide and surprisingly good navy-blue twilled flannel for 50 cents; 45-inch.

Do you remember a 35-cent flannel for 25 cents, of which we had 18,000 yards last fall? Afterward we got 7,000 yards more of it; and a little of it is left yet. That is 23-inch. This wide flannel is fully as good as that.

Third circle, southeast from center.

All the warmer sorts of underwear are ready; for men, women and children; thick-cotton, merino, wool, and silk. All the sorts needed for all sorts of people with all sorts of notions; and, for people who want it, there is quite a little wit about underwear to be picked up at the counter. Where else would you look for it? Not in books surely; for goods are changing all the time; and so get ahead of books.

West of Arcade. 1313 Chestnut; west counter.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
PHILADELPHIA.

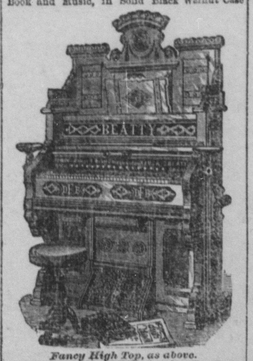
Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper accessible by horse cars from everywhere.

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept may18

BEATTY ORGANS

Five Octaves, one 3-5 Sets Reeds, *Eight Stops*, including *Sub-Bass, Octave Coupler*, Stool, Book and Music, in Solid Black Walnut Case



Fancy High Top, as above.

ONLY $90

THIS ORGAN IS BUILT ON THE OLD PLAN.
The Famous Beethoven Organ.
27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90
Soon to advance to $125. Order now. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Boxed and shipped without a Moment's Delay. *Illustrated Catalogue FREE.*
Address or call upon
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

The Bi-Centenial Celebration

will bring crowds of our out-of-town customers to Philadelphia.

We are now arranging for their convenience and comfort, and desire them to make

OUR STORE HEADQUARTERS

during their visit.

Parcels can be checked at Market Street entrance and will be kept, until called for.

At the **Bureau of Information** all questions concerning the situation of places of interest, and the way to reach them will be cheerfully and fully answered.

The **Ladies Parlor** on the second floor away from all bustle and noise, is easy accessable by elevator and affords a pleasant meetting place for friends, and a delgtful spot to rest when tired. It is supplied with current magazines, newspapers and writing materials. Retireing and dressing rooms are adjoining,

A special exhibition of the new fashion in every department of Dry Goods, will be made by us daily during the celebration, and to every lady these displays will no doubt, be among the most interesting sights of the Bi-Centenial Anniversary.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY,
EIGHTH and MARKET, - - EIGHTH and FILBERT.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb 17

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

BUSH HOUSE,
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Le

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 26, 1882.

FRED KURTZ, ... Editor.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

Two Large Store Rooms

—Full of—

Fall and Winter Goods,

"Latest styles and fancies"

Beats Centre Co.—Easy

Prices talk for themselves.

COME and SEE US.

WHITMER & CO.

Spring Mills, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—We are asked to state whether a justice of the peace can act as an election officer.

Yes, he can.

—Monday morning set in with rain.

—All new goods at Dinges' bargain store—no trash, no shoddy, nothing but genuine stock and bargains unsurpassed.

—James Kelly was seriously injured by an explosion at the Bellefonte gas works.

—Go to Brockerhoff's store if you want a bargain in first class store goods—stock is offered cheap in order to close out. Don't miss a chance for bargains, and go soon.

—Diphtheria is prevalent in Lebanon. One family has lost three children by the disease within ten days, and two children are lying dead in one house.

—Headquarters for fine boots and shoes is at Doll & Mingles—they take the lead for style and elegance. Ladies wanting a neat shoe always find it at Doll & Mingle's.

—At last we have had a taste of colder weather and a sample of frost—these are gentle reminders for preparing warmer clothing for winter. Every man and boy wants—or should have—an over coat—Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, has made it possible for all to own a comfortable overcoat by putting the prices down so low that all can afford to buy overcoats. He now has the largest stock of clothing in this or any adjoining county.

—Ladies, the latest style of dress goods now open at Dinges—go and see the handsome patterns, and offered so very low.

—A special lot of overcoats, for men and boys, and offered at remarkably low prices, at the great Philad. Branch clothhouse, where an outfit for men and boys can be bought 30 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere and better goods too.

—Rev. J. K. Miller, of this place, pastor of the Logansville Luth. charge, preached his farewell sermon at Logansville, on Sunday evening, 15.

—Brockerhoff's store is closing out its stock of goods—selling off at about cost. Go one and all and buy cheap. Take your produce and get the best prices for it, and goods low, a double advantage offered now.

—The Pattison club of the Loop had a rally at Tussyville, on evening of 17th, and were addressed by J. L. Spangler and E. L. Orvis.

—Hats, caps, boots, shoes, overcoats, ready-made clothing, all in endless variety at Dinges' bargain store—headquarters for men and boys' outfits.

—B. C. Fisher, of Trouteville, Clearfield county, sought the hand of widow Grope in marriage, but was refused. He retired himself by burning her arm a few days ago. He surrendered himself at Clearfield to escape the fury of the people.

—Many people are rushing to the Brockerhoff store for goods, which have been marked down 33 per cent. in order to close out the stock. Mr. Brockerhoff is desirous to close the store hence he offers every thing low that goods may be disposed of soon.

—The new Reformed church, at Bellefonte, will be dedicated next Sunday Oct. 29. Rev. S. G. Wagner, DD., of Easton, will preach the Dedication sermon.

—The large and elegant stock of new goods at Dinges—the bargain store—is the talk all over now, and his low prices astonish the natives.

—The following persons from our town have gone to the bi-centennial at Philad.: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Dan'l Fleisher, Mrs. Wes Henny, Mrs. Sam'l Shoop, and landlord Dv. Moyer.

—The latest assortment of boots and shoes, for all ages and sexes, at Doll & Mingles, in the Brockerhoff house block. Prices lower than the lowest and goods warranted as represented.

—D. F. Fortney, Esq., addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Steelton, near Harrisburg, a few evenings ago, and left a good impression among his hearers, by a forcible and argumentative address.

—Dinges has now the most complete assortment of dress-goods and groceries in the valley. He is determined to take the lead in low prices. Every customer goes away satisfied he has a first class bargain.

—Henry Brumgard, master carpenter at Altoona, has gone back to Brushvalley to spend the winter, as usual, and called upon the REPORTER.

—The reduction of prices at Brockerhoff's store is 30 to 40 per cent., in order to close out the entire stock of goods.

—Communication on "Church and Temperance," is in type, but crowded out—will appear in next issue,

—Mr. Wm. Wolf left for Philadelphia, on Monday morning, to purchase a stock of fall and winter goods. Some of it no doubt will be on hand by the end of this week, while the bulk of it will be here by middle of next week. As all well know, Mr. Wolf never brings any but first class goods—articles that bear closest inspection and have in them every cent asked for them. All can look for a large assortment, and the ladies especially, will be astonished at the elegance of the new dress goods at Wolf's. Hold in a little and see Wolf's new stock before making your purchases.

—A man from Georges valley went to Bellefonte, last week, to purchase for himself a good overcoat, taking along as much cash as he thought would buy one. He was not robbed on the way; he went around to four or five places and priced the coats but found he lacked from $3 to $5; at length he struck into the Philadelphia Branch, found an overcoat that suited him, and the price asked left him so much money over that he was able to buy an overcoat besides yet for his little boy. Moral—that's the way Lewins does business.

—Powers & Son have done a brisk business in boots and shoes this fall. The community have noticed that they had a superior assortment and were asking very low prices for their goods. Ladies will find just what they want in the line of shoes, and men and boys will find boots and shoes at Powers' to suit all uses.

—Brackbill's furniture has the reputation of being the most substantial of any sold anywhere. It is the oldest establishment in this part of the state, and has maintained itself by fair dealing and low prices. His assortment of home and city-made furniture is unsurpassed in this section and housekeepers should make no purchases without first having inspected Brackbill's stock.

The best preparation of iron a doctor can give is Brown's Iron Bitters, because it does not injure the teeth as other iron medicines will.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.—The Williamsport district committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have called a district convention, at Centre Hall, November 10, 11 and 12, to which the public are invited. The district comprises Hugesville, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, Renova, Bellefonte, State College and Centre Hall. A circular will be issued inviting delegates and others to attend the convention. It is hoped that there will be large attendance as a good time is anticipated.

—Philadelphia is overflowing with strangers and the bi-centennial is a great success. Fifty Wm. Penn could not find it convenient to be present at this the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of his landing.

—On Tuesday morning, last, Mr. J. T. Hogan, of Farmer's Mills, shot an owl, in Wm. Homan's woods, measuring 4 feet, 8 inches, from tip to tip.

—Wm. Wolf of Penn twp., has recently returned from a trip to Illinois. He is pleased with that state, and has rented a farm which he will occupy in the spring.

—Mr. John Shafer, of Stark county, Ohio, who left this valley 15 years ago, is in on a visit, and called upon the REPORTER. He speaks favorably of the Buckeye state.

—If you want a stylish hat, necktie, cuffs, collars, or underwear, all qualities and styles, just pop in to the Philad. Branch, and you will find there the largest, best and finest assortment in this county, and very low in price.

—Two years ago near Columbus a negro man killed a rattlesnake and put it on the fire in an oven to dry it for the grease. In his absence his little son, thinking the snake was an eel, ate some of it and has been having fits ever since.

—Ph. B. Stover, formerly of Haines twp., writes from Lincoln Co., Ks.:—Fine weather, lots of rain now, but dry this fall; wheat was good, but low in price, 65 cts. per bushel; rye 50; oats 30.

—Our readers will find it worth a day's travel to go to Brockerhoff's store, Centre Hall, where goods are offered at cost to close out stock.

—Grand democratic mass meeting at Millheim, on Saturday afternoon. Go and hear Gov. Curtin and Hon. John D. Stiles.

—Newspapers circulating Renninger's supplement are liable to a fine for violation of the U. S. postal laws; this we have from inquiry with the Post Master General.

—Mich. F. Hess, of Effingham Co., Ill., formerly of Haines twp., called upon the REPORTER, Monday. He is on a visit to his aged father, John Hess, who is seriously ill at present.

—The way to be good to yourselves and your families is by purchasing for them such necessaries as are good, pure and wholesome. The place to do this is at Sechler's grocery in the Bush house block, headquarters for all goods in their line. Remember, and try it.

—The democratic meeting at the Union school house was well attended. The Farmers Mills band was present. Prof. Krise was called to the chair and delivered a short address, after which Messrs. Bower and Spangler made speeches. Mr. Kurtz was called on, but after a few remarks declined on account of the lateness of the hour.

—Thursday night, 19, had the first heavy frost followed by a light one next night. Rain on Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday clear and cool.

—The stock of goods now being sold out at Brockerhoff's store in order to close up business comprises all in the dry-goods and grocery line, with hats, boots, shoes, overcoats and ready-made clothing. Selling very low to get rid of the stock.

The following accidents are reported from the Scotia ore mines, Centre county, in one day: A Hungarian had his leg broken in two places. Mr. Stephens, a son of the manager, fell from a trestle work and was badly bruised. Mr. Williams had one of his feet mashed and G. Potter had one of his hands severely squeezed.

HIDES WANTED, at the Centre Hall tan-yard, for which the highest cash price will be paid, by C. Sheffler. 26oct4t

—The Philad. Branch defies the world including Centre county, for cheap clothing, large assortment, and quality of goods. Lewins wears the credit of never having imposed upon a customer. It is a great thing to have a reliable man to deal with.

—Stoneware, all sizes, lower than can be had anywhere, at Sechler's grocery. As they purchase their stoneware by the car load, they are enabled to retail it much lower than any other dealers in this or adjoining counties, who purchase only in small quantities.

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, has declared the doctrine that no man can convey away property to the prejudice of his affianced wife. The case was that of a widow of James Baird, who was astonished that, just before marrying her, Baird had made an assignment of his entire property. His intentions were to prevent himself from squandering it, but his relatives improved the opportunity to deprive the widow of her right of dower. The conveyance was decided to be invalid, on the ground that it conflicted with the equities between Baird and his wife at the time it was made.

"TELEGRAM."

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1882.

You are kindly invited to call at the "THE FAIR" or "SUPPLY DEPOT," Spring Mills, and examine our selection of Seasonable Goods and Novelties, now opening. Respectfully,

G. R. Spiglemeyer & &o.,
Whitmer & Co.

It seems that the spiritual mediums are suffering an onslaught by believers in spiritualism. Traps are laid for them, they are caught while personating materialized spirits, and their table-tricks are exposed. It appears to the *Banner of Light* "precisely as if certain dissatisfied and constitutionally unhappy persons were angry because spiritualism is beyond the reach of their arbitrary and irresponsible control. Hence they seek by every method known to the ingenuity of malice to drive out of the field all prominent mediums for phenomenal manifestations." But the *Banner* has trustworthy information that the movement will be "thwarted by invisible power."

NERVOUSNESS.

The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from excessive nervous exhaustion, or where there exists foreboding of evil, a desire for solitude, shunning and avoiding company, or when insanity has already taken place, Peruna and Manalin should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak eyes, peculiar expression of the face and eyes, coated tongue, with impaired digestion; or in other, certain powers only are lost, while they are otherwise enjoying comparatively good health. In all these Peruna and Manalin should be at once taken.

PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA.

TONS OF BOOKS.— Under this caption the Boston Daily *Herald*, of Sept 4 says: "Upon a single day last week the firm of Martin Garrison & Co. received from the New York publishers of "The People's Cyclopedia," bound volumes of that work, for the supply of their Massachusetts subscribers, which weighed four and a half tons. The firm claims that this is the largest shipment of knowledge for the people that was ever sent to Boston upon a single day. The invoice was valued at $12 000."

Sold by S. M. Swartz, Bellefonte, ag't for Potter twp. 19oct4t

We are in receipt of a copy of a new work, "A Guide to Success," with forms for business and society, being the most complete handbook, for business, legal and social guidance, in all the relations of life, with numerous tables of all kinds for reference. Sold only by subscription. Agents wanted by Scammell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Also, by the same publishers, "Pioneer Heroes and Daring Deeds," a work of readable narratives on the American border. Agents wanted by Scammell & Co.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Telegraphic Advices via Panama—Tidal Waves—General News.

Panama, Oct. 11.—(By Central and South American Telegraph.) An Indian from the San Blas district, in this state, on the Atlantic, brings in a report that on September 7th, the day on which the earthquakes occurred here, there were four tidal waves, which overwhelmed and destroyed or badly damaged six or seven little villages on the islands and mainland, and drowned about twenty persons. The "Diario Official" of the 7th states that General Montero, who is at Arequipa, has directed a circular to the diplomatic corps, setting forth his intention to continue the war unless reasonable terms of peace were granted, and protection in the meantime against the exactions of Chili. "La Patria" in a supplement on the 7th inst., gives the report of a skirmish at Choisca, thirty miles from Lima, with the Montenoros, of whom two officers and thirty-five men were killed and many wounded. The Montenoros are likewise reported to have been defeated at Yac.

AN AISATIAN ALNASCHAR.

[London Globe.]

An Alsatian paper gives us a new and characteristic story of one of those districts with whose inhabitants M.M. Erckmann and Chartrain have made us familiar. Two peasant farmers had attended a "Kirchweih," or "wake," as we should say. One was about to walk home and the other to drive home, when the latter offered his neighbor a seat in his wagon. It was somewhat late, and both had drunk pretty freely of a local wine more remarkable for its strength than for its flavor. The sky was intensely clear, and the two men sat silent for some time gazing at the stars and apparantly absorbed in their contemplation of the splendor of nature. At last one gave the other a thrust and observed, "Sepp, I will tell thee all I want—just one 'matt' (meadow) as big as the firmament over yonder." "And I," returned Sepp, "will tell thee all I want—just as many cows and sheep as there are blinking stars up there." "Thou 'dummer teufel,'" observed his friend, "what could a man do with so many cows and sheep?" The world would never grow enough fodder to feed them all." "Aye, that may be," said the other with a shrewd look, "but I should drive them into the big meadow." "That thou should'st never do, Sepp; not a hoof of anybody else's cattle should tread upon it." Sepp declared that he should contest the dog-in-the-manger claims of his neighbor, asserting that Heaven belonged to everybody, and that a pasture as big as Heaven would be a gigantic common. The two men who were usually the best of friends, passed from words to blows in their absurd vindication of the rights of property on one side and the privilege of trespass on the other. The conflict ended by the owner of the wagon being knocked out of his own vehicle. This led to complaint before a local court, and the rediculous conversation in the cart at midnight was solemnly reproduced as part of the evidence.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

At Brumgard's school house, Miles, 26 Oct., Thursday eve.

At Spring Mills, Grenoble's hall, Oct. 26, Thursday eve.

At Wolf's school house, Haines, Friday eve, Oct. 27.

Millheim, grand mass meeting, Saturday, Oct. 28.

Pine Hall school house, Ferguson, Oct. 31, Tuesday eve.

Hublersburg, Friday eve, Nov. 3.

Pine Grove Mills, Saturday eve, Nov. 4.

At Jacksonsville, Saturday eve, Nov. 4.

At Pleasant Gap, Monday eve, Nov. 6.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Special Notice.

Four years ago Potter township introduced the new Graded Readers and Swinton's Geographies and spellers which were afterwards adopted as the uniform series of this county. Three years ago the balance of the county, in addition to the above books, adopted Robinson's Short Course in Arithmetic, Swinton's Histories and Spencerian copy books. At a meeting of the school board of Potter twp., on 18 inst., the last named books were adopted, upon the following terms for introduction:

	Introductory	Exchange
Robinson's First Book in Arithmetic	.30	.15
Robinson's Complete Arith.	.75	.40
Swinton's Primary History	.57	.33
" Condensed	.90	.52
Spencerian Toning Books, 7 cts. each.		
" Copy " 10 cts. each.		

The firm makes the very liberal offer to permit each pupil to exchange the last book used by him for such a one of the new series as he desires to use, by his paying the exchange price of the latter. It matters not how much worn, soiled or defaced the old book may be, or what its size or condition, insomuch as it is the last one used by the pupil.

The supply for introduction will be sent to Wm. Wolf, Centre Hall; Michael Strohm, Centre Hill; S. M. Swartz, Tussyville; Sam'l Strong and Thompson & Smith, Potters Mills.

Every pupil should avail himself of these very low prices during the first ninety days of school, in fact at the beginning of the schools, so that the township may have as the law requires a uniform series in all schools, and what is now the same series as is used by the balance of the county. 24

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.

Butter 28 to 30c per lb., eggs 22 to 25c per dozen, potatoes 40 to 45c per bushel, chickens 50 to 70c a pair, lard 17c per pound, apple butter 60c per gallon, corn 70c per bushel, oats 50c per bu., quinces 25 to 40c per dozen, tomatoes 80c per bu., celery 5 to 8c per stock, cabbage 4 to 7c per head, apples 50 to 75c per bu., grapes 30c per peck, chestnuts 9c per quart, ducks 70c per pair, honey 18c per pound, turkeys $1 each.

Philad., Oct., 23.—Flour, Minnesota extra, $6; Penn'a family, $5.

Wheat No. 2 red 1.09, corn 80, oats 45.

Cattle—prime, 6¾@7; good, 6. Sheep, prime, 5¼; good, 5¼. Calves, 6@9½. Hogs 11@12¾.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, 75, 90, and 1.00.
Rye 70c
Corn, shelled and ears, per bu. 80
Corn, shelled. 90c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 50c to 75c
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 1 62 to 1 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $9.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter 25c
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 12¼.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 14c
Bacon or side, 14c
Eggs per doz. 20c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

SCHOOL TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate of Potter school district is in the hands of the undersigned for the ensuing year. On all taxes paid to him before December 1st, there will be a deduction of 5 per cent. Taxes unpaid from said date to January 1, 1883, will be held at face of duplicate, and on all taxes unpaid after latter date, there will be an addition of 5 per cent. I will be at the following places to receive taxes: Tussyville, Thursday, Nov. 23; at Potters Mills, Friday, 24; at Centre Hill, Saturday, 25; at Centre Hall, Thursday, 30 Nov. 26oct6t JAMES A. KELLER, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non* upon the estate of Samuel H. Moyer, late of Millheim, Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. H. BEIFSNYDER, oct26 Adm'r, d. b. n., Millheim, Pa.

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a state road from Cherry Run Station, Union county, to Woodward, Centre county, Pa. 19oct4t

DRESSMAKING.

The undersigned has opened rooms for DRESSMAKING in all its branches, at the residence of John Neff, at Centre Hall. Having many years experience satisfaction is guaranteed in all dresses made and all kinds of sewing done by her, and kindly solicits the patronage of this town and vicinity. 19oct tf LIZZIE A. RUNKLE.

TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

The Centre Hall Tan-yard, with half an acre of land, is offered for rent. The stand is an excellent one for business. Possession given April 1, 1883. For further information apply to

JOHN SANKEY, Ex'r,
12oct4t Centre Hall, Pa.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Thomas J. Dunkle, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882

For the purpose of electing one person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congressman-at-Large to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Coronor for Centre county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Henry Shafer Aaronsburg, (west precinct.)

Haines township, eastern precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the Township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct), at the public house of J. D. Moyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D H Ruhl, Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg (Northern precinct), at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (Southern precinct), at the public house owned by J B Fisher, of Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), in the school house in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of William Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J K Bosk.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg, at the large public school house.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

I also hereby make known and give notice to the electors of said county of Centre that on the said 7th day of November, 1882, they, the said electors, shall vote by ballot for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act "For the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the 12th day of June, A. D. 1878, are desired to be in force in this said county of Centre. The Provisions of the said "Act of Assembly relating to the taxation of dogs are as follows, to wit:

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with the county taxes, in the Commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following taxes, namely: For each male dog the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the Treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog, or dogs, and the necessary cost in establishing their claims therefore, as herein provided, may be paid.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessor in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes herein before named, with, and in the same manner and for the same compensation that other county taxes are collected.

SEC 10. That the Sheriff of each county, on request of the County Commissioners, shall cause this Act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published, and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this Act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballot, written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law, and on the inside "For the Sheep Law," or "Against the Sheep Law," and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are for the "Sheep Law," this Act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this Act to take effect therein; provided, that there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose in any county oftener than once in two years."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the One Hundred and Sixty-two, and in the Independence of the United States.

THOMAS J. DUNKLE.
Sheriff of Centre County.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the late residence of Mrs. E. M. Brichin, at the Old Fort, Centre county, Pa., on Wednesday, October 18, 1882, the following personal property, to wit: One saddle, 1 set single harness, chairs, rocking chairs, bedsteads, tables, sofa, lounge, copper kettle, tubs, buckets, chamber suit, stands, stoves, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. when terms will be made known.

td E. T. M'WILLIAMS.
McVeytown, Sept. 30, 1882.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the articles below mentioned which I purchased at Constable's sale, as the property of Samuel Confer, and will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, viz: One cook and 1 ten plate stove, one bedstead and bedding, 1 corner cupboard, 1 table, 1 clock, and all said Confer's personal property. JNO. C MILLER.
11oct3. Potter twp.

At one of the weddings last week the bride had a fit of sneezing during the most solemn and impressive part of the ceremony, which caused the officiating clergyman to pause and considerately wait until she finished. She sneezed eleven times by a stop watch!—N. Y. *Express.*

—A handsome $2 pebble gaiter button boot for women, at Doll & Mingles.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipts for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

Vanden JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16ctly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. O. DEININGER, Proprietor — J. W. HENNY, Superintendent

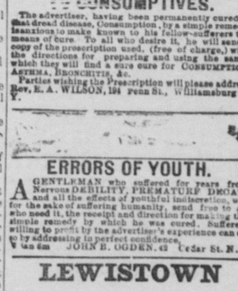
Manufacture and constantly keep on hand CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27



MURRAY'S COACH SOUP

In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SPRING-WAGONS,

&c., kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Bodies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.

SHOP, COUNTY & STATE rights of

PATENT BOW ToP

for Carriages, for sale.

For further particulars, address LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall, Centre Co., 15dec tf.

MARRIED.

Oct. 12, by Rev. Wm. Laurie, Reuben M. Kaup, of Philipsburg, and Miss Margaretta Owens, of Bellefonte.

Oct. 12, by Rev. J. A. Koser, Mr. Jno. Reamy, of Unionville, to Miss Ella M., oldest daughter of Sam'l Musser, of Ferguson twp.

DIED.

On 10 inst., in Gregg twp., Elizabeth, wife of Levi Long, aged 50 years, 1 month and 9 days.

On 9th inst., in Penn twp., Miss Eva Elizabeth Neese, aged 35 years, 7 months, 22 days.

On Oct. 3, in Green twp., Clinton Co., Martin Brumgard, aged 57 years, 11 months, 29 days.

New Departure.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

-FOR CASH-

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. Grenoble,
13jul y Spring Mills, Pa.

T. DESHNER, Gunsmith,

43 High St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Has now on hand: Winchester rifles, B, L. Double guns, Shot, and Rifle and Shot, Single Breech loading guns from $5 to $14. Revolvers from 1 to 11 dollars. Muzzle loading guns very cheap. I sell no breech loading "seconds."

Guns made and repaired.

Shot-gun cartridges loaded to order.

Ammunition wholesale and retail.

☞Sportsmen are respectfully invited to examine my stock. 25augôm

MANHOOD

NOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essays on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once, simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the interior appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as neat full as possible, I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY,
jun2tf Centre Hall.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21dec

WM. A. SANDO

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop oncorner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y

BUTTS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.

Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29junt

D. F. FORTNEY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chance remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. 21dec

PE-RU-NA

Is Nature's greatest remedy, and is the principal ingredient in every proprietary preparation Dr. Hartman gives to his private patients.

PERUNA pleasantly agrees with every one—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the babe and the mother.

PERUNA cleanses the system of all its impurities; tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired brings the tolls and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

PERUNA is composed wholly of vegetable ingredients, each one a great remedy in itself.

PERUNA is pleasant in taste and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

In Liver and Kidney diseases, and in Chronic Catarrh, it has positively no equal. It never fails.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The ills of life."

For Pile, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take

MAN-A-LIN

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

THE GREAT

BBB EEE EEE H H I V V EEE
B B E E H H I V V E
BBB EE EE HHH I V V EE
B B E E H H I VV E
BBB EEE EEE H H I V EEE

SSS TTTT OO RRR EEEE
S S

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Importance of Heeling-in.

Heeling-in consists of burying the roots and parts of stems of trees in the soil. It may be done in such a manner as to be an injury to the plants. It one is at a distance from the nursery, and intends to set an orchard in the spring, it is best to secure the trees in the fall and heel them in, when they will be ready for setting so soon as the ground is ready in the spring. The nurserymen are less hurried in autumn, and will be more certain to take the trees from the rows and ship them in good shape than during the rush of filling their orders in the spring. There will also be a larger number to select from, and the chances are much greater of being able to get the better sorts, the supply of which may not exceed the demand. The common method of heeling-in is to open a trench and lay the trees down in a slanting position, and afterward fill in with earth. No unfilled places should be left around the roots. If the trees are set upright they are much exposed to the weather. Keep the labels carefully in place on the trees.—*Agriculturist.*

Morbid Appetite in Pigs.

We have found one quart of new process linseed meal to each pig per day would satisfy when coal and ashes fail to do so. A quart of peas has also had a good effect. The pigs woul crack the peas with great apparent relish. It is well also to mix a little finely pulverized bone with the salt when young hogs are fed almost wholly upon corn. Corn is deficient in phosphate of lime to form the growing bone. The bone may be prepared by burning, then pounding fine and grinding in a large coffee mill. But the bone meal, ground fine, may be purchased at $3 per 100 pounds. Mix salt and ground bone in equal parts, and let pigs have access to it.

To explain the effect of the linseed meal and peas we have only to remember that corn has only one and one-half per cent. of ash, while linseed meal has six and a half per cent.; and this is rich in phosphate of lime or bone material, besides having three times as much muscle-forming matter. Peas have the same nutritive effect, only in a less degree. Linseed meal balances the corn and makes it a complete ration, satisfying all the wants of pigs. Cottonseed meal is the same lime is broadcasted over the soil in a fresh, pulverized condition.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Recipes.

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil the eggs one hour, remove the shells, stick four or five cloves in each egg, pour hot vinegar over. Let stand two days before using.

SQUASH CAKES.—Sieve two and one-half cups of cooked squash; add a pint of milk, two eggs, a pint of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Beat together until smooth and fry brown in butter.

FRUIT CAKE.—Two cups of molasses, two of brown sugar, two of butter, one of milk, five of flour, five eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus; cut up the butter in the milk, warm the molasses, stir it into the milk and butter; then stir in the sugar and let it cool, then add the eggs well beaten, one pound of raisins, one of currants, half pound of citron; bake in a slow oven.

CHOW-CHOW.—One quart small cucumbers, one quart onions, one quart green tomatoes sliced, one cauliflower, three red peppers sliced; scald in salt and water. After draining pour over them hot vinegar and let stand two or three days. Drain off old vinegar. Take one package English mustard, one quart vinegar, one and one-half cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of flour. Boil some vinegar, mix up other ingredients in a little cold vinegar and pour into the hot, let it boil up and pour over the pickles.

COFFEE CUSTARD.—Make a good strong extract of coffee, by dripping it as slowly as possible; for ten people you will want two cupfuls; take eight of the same measures of milk, and into the milk beat the yolks of six eggs; add three ounces of powdered sugar; as coffee differs in strength, better taste to see that it is sweet enough; pour the mixture into cups, and put the cups into a pan not too deep with boiling water; the level of water should reach middle of cups. About fifteen minutes moderate boiling is enough.

Household Hints.

TO REMOVE INK FROM WOOD.—Dilute half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol with a larger spoonful of water and apply it to the ink spot with a feather. Let it lie for a few minutes and rub it off quickly and repeat it if not removed.

TO CLEAN TORTOISE SHELL.—Put on the ornament one drop or two of sweet oil and rub it well in with the ball of the thumb until all greasiness disappears; a brilliant polish will thus be produced, and afterward, if such friction with the hand is frequently used, the bright appearance of the tortoise shell may be easily preserved.

HOW TO MEND CHINA.—Should the china be of a dark color, or any color but white, it can easily be repaired by placing a little shellac on the joint and holding it to a lighted candle. The flame melts the shellac and forms a strong cement. The detached portions of the china must be kept close together for a few minutes until the joint becomes hard.

CASTILE SOAP FOR SILKS.—Pure white castile is a little expensive for washing fabrics, but its purity preserves the color of silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, etc., wonderfully. We have seen, says an exchange, a very fine damask, white silk handkerchief, with deep blue border, washed in clear water in which castile soap was lathered, and few people could discover any difference between the laundried kerchief and a perfectly clean one. In this case the kerchief was snapped between the fingers until nearly dry, shaped, folded and pressed under a weight—not ironed.

TO SWEETEN TAINTED MEATS.—Says the New York *Evening Post*: "J. N." asks, "What will sweeten tainted meats?" Various preparations are said to do so—charcoal, soda, etc.—but my own carefully considered advice is to throw the tainted meat away. So small is the need of much meat in the summer, with vegetables and fruit, that it certainly ought not to be eaten unless it is sweet and wholesome. Never in any circumstances eat meat of a doubtful character. If meat is to be kept all night, even in a refrigerator, it is well to scatter salt over it, and fowls that are nearly dressed should be rinsed in the morning with cold water in which is dissolved, say, a third of a teaspoonful of soda, and then with two or three clear waters.

How the Poor Live in Mexico.

The daily life of the poor people furnishes a striking contrast to all this. No description can give an adequate idea of the extreme poverty and scarcity of comforts among the mass of the Mexican people. Their houses are usually built of adobe (large mud bricks dried in the sun) and laid in a mud mortar, covered with a thatched roof, without floors or window glass, containing one, sometimes two rooms, and generally devoid of furniture. The cooking is usually done outside, under a small, thatched awning. Cooking stoves are unknown save among a few of the wealthier class and some foreigners. Earthenware cooking utensils are exclusively used, and are of the most primitive kind. Meals are served on a mat made of grasses spread upon the floor; all the family squat around it and help themselves. No chairs, no table, no knives and forks. A dish of beans, possibly some dried beef, and the ever-present tortillas constitute the repast. This latter article is made from cornmeal ground between two stones, and is prepared fresh for every meal. It is then made into a stiff dough, from which round, flat cakes are worked out by the hand to about the size of an ordinary cake of pilot bread. This is then baked on an earthenware griddle; the cake is thin and bakes quickly. This latter with beans constitutes the principal diet of the poor. Butter is unknown and few ever get coffee. Goats' milk is used instead of that from the cow, from preference, as there are plenty of cows in the country, but they are esteemed only for breeding. The poor wear cotton clothing altogether, and if it is cold a blanket or a shawl—half wool and half cotton—is thrown over the shoulders. The drink is mescal; this is a liquor distilled from the Maguey plant and tastes very much like Scotch whisky. It is the national drink of the country.

The magnificent Yellowstone park is in danger of being rapidly destroyed and its natural beauties defaced by wantonness and vandalism, unless the government steps in to protect it. It is said that the first thing the foreigner does after registering at the Brevoort house is to start for the Yellowstone Park and needlessly shoot down scores of its large game—deer, buffaloes, bears, antelope and mountain sheep. Nor are foreigners always the chief sinners in this respect. Many of the most famous Yellowstone geysers have already been ruined by people who amuse themselves by hurling immense trunks of pine trees into them in order to see the water force them high in the air. In many cases these logs have stuck in the water apertures, and have completely stopped the spouting. In Wyoming the people are taking steps to put a stop to such vandalism, and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes and other game by tourists.

According to G. Forbes, the velocity of blue light is greater than that of red, the difference being one and two per cent. of the whole velocity.

The Great Comet of 1882.

On the 18th of September a comet of extraordinary brilliancy suddenly flashed from the sky to the amazement and delight of the few fortunate observers whose gaze chanced to be directed toward the heavens on the eventful day. The comet was close to the sun, three degrees west and a little south when first visible. The near proximity of his overpowering light had no power to prevent it from being readily seen by observers possessed of ordinary visual powers. It was a superb object in the full daylight, when the stars were hidden in the star depths, developing a well defined nucleus, and a tail a minute long, and giving proof of its wondrous proportions by daring to assert itself in the near presence of the powerful king of day.

Lord Crawford telegraphed its discovery by European observers to the Harvard University observatory, and, almost simultaneously, the news came that Mr. Miller, of Leon, Kansas, had seen the celestial stranger. Other observers were equally fortunate. There was intense excitement in astronomical circles. The men of science went eagerly to work to find out where the erratic visitor came from, whither it was bound, when it would come back again, and if it were a newcomer or an old friend returning to take a peep at the sun and his family of worlds. Meantime, the comet traveled on its restless course, a million miles a day, till the bowling announcement it had caused among the dwellers on this small planet. Daily the distance increased between it and the sun, daily it grew more dim to mortal view, and almost daily in this vicinity was the beaming face hidden by the clouds born of the protracted equinoctial storm. It has now had its day in our view and has passed on where the telescope in southern latitudes may dimly discern its retiring form.

The men of science who make cometic astronomy a specialty have exhausted their resources in attempting to learn its history. They have followed its every footstep with scientific scrutiny and mathematical precision, and, as is often the case, have reached results which are diametrically opposed to each other. They agree, however, on two points, that the comet is receding from the sun and also from the earth.

The startling theory advanced by Professor Boss, of the Dudley observatory, Albany, has excited much interest. In his view the comet discovered on the 10th of September by Cruls, of Rio Janeiro, is identical with the new comet, and was then near perihelion, which it passed on the 17th. The professor believes that in this comet we behold a return of the famous comet of 1843 and 1880. He accounts for the present short period by the theory that at the two previous returns it passed so near the sun as to graze the solar atmosphere, thus retarding its flight and shortening its period. According to his supposition the next period will be still shorter, and we may expect the comet's return in 1884, if not sooner. It will thus keep on, drawing nearer and nearer to the sun until, meeting with some obstacle, it plunges headlong into his incandescent mass and is seen no more forever. This fine theory has the essential drawback that it diminishes a comet's period of thirty-three years to that of less than three years. It will not be very generally accepted until the year 1884 rolls round and shows the same bright comet in full daylight, or until proof of its actual approach to the sun brings confirmation strong to support the hypothesis.

Professor Chandler, of the Harvard University observatory, an authority also in matters cometic, takes a different view of our possession-dazzled visitor. He does not think that the new comet is identical with that of 1880, or that it will return in 1884, or that it will fall into the sun. The Cambridge astronomer believes that the new comet is moving in a track similar to the one of 1880, and that the superb visitor to Southern climes during that year is far on its way through unknown depths of space, not to return during the present century. In his view, the present comet is entirely independent of every other member of the cometic family, simply taking the liberty of traveling behind the great comet of 1880 in nearly the same track, and without herald or harbinger, making its first appearance in full daylight as the great comet of 1882.

What can ordinary observers do when doctors disagree? A wise philosophy teaches that the work of the astronomers of the present generation is to observe and wait. It is only observation piled upon observation that will solve the simplest problems that now vex the minds of the students of astronomy. Nothing is more uncertain and unsatisfactory than the attempt to unravel the history of these erratic members of the material universe that suddenly dart upon our vision and as suddenly disappear from view. It is none the less certain that they have a mission to fulfill in the grand economy of the universe. One of these days some one will find out what this mission is, and the observations made on every comet that sweeps the skies will help to bring about this much desired result.—*Scientific American.*

The General Land Office Report.

The annual report of Commissioner McFarland, of the general land office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows that disposals of public lands under all acts of Congress embraced 13,908,740.37 acres, and of Indian lands 310,386.13 acres, making the total disposals 14,969,126.50 acres, an increase over disposals during the preceding year of 3,412,-729.35 acres. The amount of money received from all sources in connection with disposals of the public lands was $7,758,261.02, and from sales of Indian lands $634,587.22, a total of $8,398,848.24, being an increase over the previous year of $2,984,-044.08. The cash receipts of the office were: $8,392,848.24, including from sales of public lands, $6,627,228.12; from sale of Indian lands, $634,587.22; from homestead fees and commissions, $237,968.59; and from timber culture, fees and commissions, $2,32,534. The public sales of lands during the past year amounted to 7,893,13 acres, embracing 5,016 acres near Toledo, Ohio, which were sold for $16,735.22, an average of $3.38 per acre. Three million acres of timber lands in Minnesota have been proclaimed for sale, and will be offered in the Duluth and St. Cloud land districts, the sales commencing in the former district on December 4, 1882, and in the latter district January 15, 1883. Five hundred and thirty-three entries were made under the desert land act, embracing 76,842.1, 842.31 acres, an increase over the previous year of 46,282.29 acres. From the disposal of lots in the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas $34,458.85 were realized during the year. The commissioner recommends that the pre-emption laws be abolished, as the homestead laws cover all cases now arising.

The total area of public lands surveyed in the several States and Territories during the commencement of surveying operations by the government up to June 30, 1882, is 831,-725,863 acres. The estimated area of the unsurveyed portion of the public domain, inclusive of the Territory of Alaska, is 983,062,753 acres. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, there were sold 36,768.63 acres of mineral land, an excess over the previous year of 9,878.93 acres; 9,634.23 acres of coal land were also sold during the fiscal year. The number of acres of land certified for railroad purposes during the year was 176,406.66. The list of selections awaiting examination or action on June 30, 1882, embraced 1,958,392.79 acres. The number of miles of road reported as constructed under the land-grant system during the year was 608.96, making a total of 16,239.10 miles of land-grant railroad constructed in all the States and Territories up to the close of the fiscal year. Respecting the forfeiture of railroad grants the commissioner says:

"The status of various grants for railroad purposes where the roads have not been constructed within the time prescribed by law was reported to Congress on March 28, last. The absence of legislative action touching the renewal of these grants, or declaring the forfeiture thereof, seriously embarrassed the work of this office. It is important, deemed expedient to certify additional lands to the railroad companies, nor to award to the companies lands in dispute between them and settlers or other claimants pending the determination of Congress in the premises. Large numbers of settlers are occupying such lands, and it is important to them to know whether they can receive their titles from the United States, or whether they will be required to purchase from the railroad companies. The prevailing uncertainty necessarily retards improvements and impairs values. New applications are also constantly being made to enter the withdrawn lands under the public land laws. I deem it of pressing importance to the public interests that Congress should take early action in respect to these grants."

The commissioner is of opinion that a general law should be enacted clearly defining the rights of citizens to take timber from the public lands for prescribed purposes, and providing penalties for its unlawful cutting, removal, destruction or waste.

On the subject of fraudulent land entries the commissioner says:

"Investigations that have been made during the past year have developed the existence of much fraud under the shield of the pre-emption, homestead and timber culture laws. These investigations have been based upon complaints made to this office that great quantities of valuable coal and iron lands, forests of timber, and the available agricultural lands in whole regions of grazing country have been monopolized by persons who have caused fraudulent pre-emption and commuted homestead entries made by their agents and employes. Efforts have been made to check unlawful acts of this character in the coal and iron regions of Alabama, the timber regions of Minnesota, the grazing country in California, and on agricultural lands in the Territory of Dakota by the special investigation of cases of alleged frauds, trials before local land officers to cancel alleged entries, and the institution of civil and criminal suits. Proceedings have been instituted in Missouri to recover the title to several hundred thousand acres of land in that State fraudulently entered many years ago under the graduation act, which act has been repealed."

The commissioner says that, in his opinion, a statute is required imposing penalties for the unlawful inclosure of the public lands and the prevention by force or intimidation of legal settlement and entry.

The commissioner submits estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for the next fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $453,940, which is an increase of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year of $30,940. He also asks for 100 additional clerks and for sufficient room for their accommodation. "This increase in force," he says, "is necessary to meet the additional work which the growing increase in the volume of public business is daily bringing upon this bureau."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

HOWARD CARROLL, a New York journalist, thirty-two years old, was nominated by the New York Republican State committee for congressman-at-large in place of A. B. Hepburn, declined.

HENRY WARD BEECHER astonished the meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational churches, held in Brooklyn, by withdrawing from membership. Mr. Beecher made a long address, in which he gave as his reasons for withdrawal that he does not believe in a material hell or the future punishment of the body. A resolution requesting Mr Beecher to reconsider his withdrawal was referred to a committee.

THE champion team of Australian cricketers, after a highly successful tour in England, are now in this country playing a series of matches. The first match, played at Hoboken, N. J., against a team of eighteen Americans, resulted in the easy success of the Australian eleven.

AT 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, New York, was crowded with women out shopping, a man ran westward from Broadway, holding a sharp pair of compasses in his hand and stabbing at every one he met. Ladies ran screaming across the street and rushed headlong into the nearest stores. The man pursued them, and stabbed many before he was finally thrown down and secured. Eight ladies, two boys and one man were stabbed. Some others who were wounded went to their homes without reporting their names to the police. The woman who was most seriously injured was Mrs. Hanley, the wife of the policeman who finally secured the madman. The man who did the stabbing is a Frenchman named Ernest Doubourgne, a familiar figure in the streets of New York. He is undoubtedly insane, and at one time could be met daily on the streets accompanied by his father (now dead), the two carrying large tin signs with inscriptions to the effect that they had been robbed of large sums of money. With these signs pinned to their breasts and backs the two paraded the streets almost every day, attracting much attention, but were looked upon as harmless lunatics. One or two of the women who were stabbed received injuries likely to prove fatal.

A LARGE number of well-executed counterfeit silver dollars are being circulated in the western part of New York.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was present at the Webster celebration at Marshfield, Mass., the statesman's home. Speeches were made by the President, who was escorted to Marshfield from Boston by several military and civil societies, Governor Long and others.

GEORGE D. RISE, cashier of the Lebanon (Pa.) Dime Savings bank, drew $30,000 in Philadelphia and returned to his home in Lebanon with the money in a satchel. After supper he was proceeding to the bank with the money and had reached a dark and lonely spot when two unknown men approached and, dealing him several blows, finally knocked him senseless, tore the satchel from his grasp and fled.

AT Boston, Mass., Captain Matthew Webb, the English champion swimmer, performed an extraordinary aquatic feat. He remained in the water constantly, with the exception of fifteen minutes in every twenty-four hours, for 100 hours. He almost gave out several times, but succeeded in finishing the task, losing twenty pounds in the effort.

FIRE destroyed John Hurd's large grain elevator at Bridgeport, Conn. The building contained 50,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn and wheat, and thirty tons of mixed grain. The total loss on the building and contents is about $135,000, on which there is an insurance of $42,500.

THE wife of Policeman Hanley, one of the women stabbed by the lunatic Doubourgne, on Fourteenth street, New York, died from the effects of her injuries.

AT Syracuse, N. Y., an express train struck a carriage containing John D. Millonee, aged twenty-seven years; his wife, aged twenty-four years; Mrs. H. B. Comstock and Mrs. Munro Burgess, the two latter being elderly ladies on a visit from Marathon, N. Y. The three ladies were killed and the man was seriously injured.

For the first time in several years the various factions of the New York city Democracy have united upon a local ticket.

THE estate of Edward Clarke, president of the Singer Sewing Machine company, who died a few days ago at his home in Coopers-town, N. Y., is valued at $25,000,000.

A NEW trial was refused in Philadelphia to J. R. Black, T. A. McDevitt and C. Price, convicted of conspiring to defraud the United States in star route mail contracts. McDevitt was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500; Price was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100, and Black's sentence was postponed.

South and West.

YELLOW fever has caused great distress in Pensacola, Fla., and the local board of health has issued an appeal to the country for aid.

RETURNS from Ohio on the morning after the election indicated the success of the Democratic State ticket by a majority estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, and the election of from ten to fourteen Democrats out of the twenty-one congressmen, which is a Democratic gain of several congressmen. In Cincinnati the Democrats elected their county ticket by a majority of about 6,000, against a Republican majority of from 2,500 to 3,500 a year ago. The election in West Virginia, held on the same day, resulted in an increased Republican vote and the success of one Republican congressman out of the four elected, which is a Republican gain.

HUME REDMAN, a wife murderer, was taken from jail at Evansville, Ind., by a crowd of 100 armed men and killed. As the crowd was taking him away the sheriff and police arrived, the fire bells were rung and a pitched battle ensued. The buggy containing Redman was run into by an engine and overturned, but the murderer was killed by a blow from a sledge-hammer. David Murphy, one of the lynchers and brother-in-law of the murdered woman, was also killed in the melee.

A FIRE at El Paso, Texas, destroyed property valued at nearly $100,000.

FRANKLIN L. CHASE, a lawyer of Chicago, Ill., has proved a defaulter to the amount of over $50,000. The money misappropriated had been confided to Chase by his clients.

THE annual fair of the South Carolina colored people was opened at Raleigh by State Commissioner of Agriculture McGhee. The annual address was delivered by Governor Jarvis.

DIPHTHERIA has created alarming ravages in Pittsylvania county, Va., nearly 200 deaths having occurred within sixty days. Not a family has escaped the scourge. Twenty pupils of one district school have died.

WILLIAM M. LOWE, Greenback member of Congress from the Eighth Alabama district, died the other day at Huntsville in that State.

THE following is an account of the killing of ex-Congressman and Colonel A. W. Slayback, a prominent St. Louis politician, by John Cockrill, managing editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, an evening paper: About fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock P. M., Colonel Slayback, accompanied by Judge W. H. Clopton, entered the office and passing directly through the city editor's room entered the room of the managing editor. John Cockrill was sitting at his desk and the foreman of the composing room, Victor Cole, and the business manager, John McGuffin, were also in the room. From Mr. Cole the story of what happened is learned. He says as Slayback entered he said: "You are here, are you?" Cockrill was evidently expecting trouble, for, according to Mr. Cole, his revolver was lying on his desk. He made some reply to Colonel Slayback, when the latter said: "Is that pistol for me?" Cockrill said: "It is for you if you want it," or "when you want it." At this Colonel Slayback pulled a pistol, a self-cocker, and as he covered Cockrill, McGuffin jumped forward and grabbed the pistol just as the hammer fell, catching the hammer on his hand, between the thumb and forefinger, thus preventing the pistol going off. At the same instant Cockrill grabbed his pistol and fired as he rose. The ball struck Slayback in the left breast, and he fell, dying almost instantly. There was a great commotion, and a rush was made for the room where the tragedy occurred. When outsiders reached the room they found Slayback on the floor dead and Cockrill kneeling beside him wiping blood from his face. The news flew over the city, and soon the vicinity of the *Post-Dispatch* office was the scene of the wildest excitement ever known in the city. When the crowd began gathering Cockrill and McGuffin went out of the back door of the office and entering a cab were driven away. Colonel Cockrill afterward delivered himself up to the authorities. The trouble arose out of political matters. At a political meeting Colonel Slayback denounced the conduct of the *Post-Dispatch*. On the following afternoon the paper referred to his remarks, and retorted sharply. Colonel Slayback was the law partner of Colonel James O. Broadhead, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth Missouri district.

WILLIAM AUSTIN was hanged at Lancaster, Ky., for murdering his aunt, Miss Betsy Bland.

PAUL PRINGLE (colored) was hanged at Mansfield, La., for assaulting with intent to murder Alfred Smith. Edward Belton, another colored man, had already been hanged for participating with Pringle in the assault, and John Mobile, a third participant, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

COLONEL COCKRILL at the coroner's inquest gave the following account of the shooting of Colonel Slayback in St. Louis: "A few minutes after 5 o'clock I was sitting at my desk talking with Mr. McGuffin, the business manager of the paper, and Mr. Cole, the foreman. The door was closed. My pistol was lying on my desk, for I had intended to place it in my pocket on changing my coat and leaving the office. Suddenly the door opened and two men entered, closing it behind them. I was facing the door. I recognized Colonel Slayback and Mr. Clopton, a lawyer, who had a few days before assaulted two members of his profession in a private office. I realized that I was to be assaulted and arose from my chair. Colonel Slayback's bearing was that of a man bent upon violence. His first words were: 'Well, I am here.' He started as if to draw off his coat. I was in a corner next to the front window. Instinctively I moved my hand toward the weapon on the desk. He saw it and suddenly readjusted his coat, and said, 'Is that for me?' at the same time throwing his hand to his hip pocket. My reply was 'No, sir;' but I secured my weapon as he drew his. He presented it at me and I heard him cock it. I shouted 'Don't do that,' and at the same time, while his weapon was pointed at my breast, I fired, believing myself at the moment a dead man. I knew nothing of the effect of the shot, for he closed with me and thrust his revolver against my side. At the same time Clopton approached me from behind, and tried to wrest my pistol from my hand, which was hanging by my side. I shouted to Mr. McGuffin: 'Don't let these men kill me.' He tore Colonel Slayback's pistol from his hand and pointed it at Clopton's head, under the impression, I presume, that he was trying to shoot me. At that instant Colonel Slayback released his grasp upon me, and I realized for the first time that he had been hurt. I left the room while Mr. Clopton was calling for a doctor, my head bleeding from a cut received when I was forced against the window in the scuffle, and I went into the lower office to wash myself." The coroner's jury found that Colonel Slayback was killed by Cockrill, but expressed no opinion as to whether the act was criminal.

RETURNS from every county but two in Ohio put the Democratic plurality at about 20,000.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says that the funeral of Colonel A. W. Slayback, shot by Colonel Cockrill, was perhaps the largest ever witnessed in that city. A great number of leading business and professional men were present, and several societies took part in the funeral procession to the cemetery.

IN Tifton, Ga., Green B. Mayo and Martin Harrell, two turpentine producers, who had quarreled, met in the court grounds; and when Mayo asked for a retraction of certain things stated in a letter to him from Harrell, the latter fired at him. Between the two men and their friends forty or fifty shots were exchanged. Both principals fell, mortally wounded. One of Harrell's supporters, named Jordan, was instantly killed and a man named Vickers was severely wounded.

From Washington.

THE receipts of the patent office from all sources during the last fiscal year were $930,-864.14; the expenditures (not including printing) were $651,712.60; surplus, $279,144.64. The number of applications received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, was 24,906; during the last fiscal year 30,062, an increase of 5,156. The receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $789,835.52; during the last fiscal year $930,861.14, an increase of $140,968.62.

UPWARD of 350 presidential commissions of postmasters will expire during the next session of Congress.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S income tax suit came up the other day before the United States supreme court on defendant's appeal from the judgment of the New York circuit court overruling his demurrer. Upon motion of Solicitor-General Phillips, who appeared for the government, the suit was discontinued and dismissed.

ADVANCE sheets from the census office show that in the United States in 1880 there were 2,686 wool establishments, employing 161,489 hands, and turning out annually products to the value of $267,182,914; 1,005 cotton establishments employing 185,472 hands, and turning out products of the value of $200,950,383; 1,005 iron and steel establishments employing 140,978 hands, and turning out products of the value of $296,557,685.

Foreign News.

OWING to the alarming increase of pauperism in the south of Ireland the Dublin *Union* has taken the lead in a proposal to send 1,000 able-bodied men and women to Canada at a cost of about $35,000.

THE coal mine owners of North Staffordshire, England, have acceded to the application of the miners for an advance of ten per cent. in wages. Twenty thousand men are affected by this decision.

THE indictment against Arabi Pasha and the other Egyptian rebel chiefs contains three counts: First, instigating massacres; second, directing the burning of Alexandria, and, third, abusing the flag of truce.

IT is reported that England is trying to obtain a controlling interest in the Suez canal so as to oust M. de Lesseps.

ANOTHER comet has been discovered at Athens, Greece. It is believed to be a fragment of the great comet recently discovered in America.

AN Indian from the San Blas district in Panama, on the Atlantic, brings in a report that on the day on which the earthquakes occurred there were four tidal waves, which overwhelmed and destroyed or badly damaged six or seven little villages on the islands and mainland, and drowned about seventy persons.

EIGHT of Arabi Pasha's companions are to be arraigned with him for trial at Cairo.

INGESTRE HALL, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, situated near Stafford, England, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $2,500,000.

ARABI PASHA ably defended himself during his examination at Cario. He denied complicity in the massacres and in the burning of Alexandria, and boldly vindicated his conduct as leader of the National party. He said that when he reached Cairo, after his defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and found the inhabitants unwilling to continue the struggle, he immediately bowed to their will and surrendered.

TWO cremations—the first which have occurred in England—took place a few days ago. The bodies were those of Lady Hanham and Mrs. Hanham, who died in Dorsetshire in 1877 and 1876 respectively, and had expressed a wish to be cremated.

SIR GARNET WOLSELY, the Duke of Cambridge and other prominent English officers consider the Channel tunnel, now under way between France and England, dangerous to the interests of Great Britain.

A CYCLONE in Cuba has been productive of great loss to life and property. At Herradura 300 huts and houses, including the greater number of the tobacco drying establishments, were demolished. Two thousand palm trees were blown down. Seven hundred and sixty houses were destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of fifteen persons drowned by the overflowing of rivers have been recovered and many more persons are missing.

THE Egyptian army is to be reorganized by Baker Pasha, the English officer in the service of Turkey.

A FRIENDLY understanding is said to have been arrived at between England and France in regard to Egypt.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

The report of the director of the mint of the operations of the United States mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, shows that the imports of foreign gold coin and bullion were in the first half of the year $30,100,230 greater, but during the last half $28,311,047 less, than the exports, the net gain for the year being only $1,789,183. The total amount of gold deposited was $66,756,653, which was $74,000,000 less than the preceding year, while the silver purchased for coinage and deposited for bars was about $3,000,000 greater, and amounted to $35,-720,491. Notwithstanding the decrease in the deposits of gold the coinage was greater than that of any previous year in the history of the mint. At the commencement of the year there was on hand $96,548,697 of uncoined gold bullion, $32,848,471 of which, in addition to the deposits of the year, was consumed in coinage. The total coinage was 11,595,093 pieces, of the value of $89,415,-447.50, being nearly $11,000,000 more than in any previous year. About one-half of the coinage was in eagles, one-third in half eagles and the remainder in double eagles. The silver coinage consisted of $27,772,-075 in silver dollars and $11,313.75 in fractional coin, a total of $27,783,388.75. Of the minor or base metal coins 46,865,725 pieces, of a value of $444,757.75 were struck. Gold bars of the value of $37,630,129.04 were manufactured, $12,147,674.90 of which were of fine gold for depositors at the New York assay office. Fine silver bars of the value of $7,-763,898.17 were also made, chiefly at the same institution.

The purchases of silver for coinage during the year amounted to 23,627,220.37 ounces of standard silver, at a cost of $24,136,942.19, an average of $1.0215 per ounce. Of the coinage of the silver dollar during the year the mints distributed $15,747,463, leaving in the mints $35,365,672, the balance of this and previous years' coinage.

The production of gold for the fiscal year is estimated at $31,500,000 and of silver $44,-700,000, a decline of $5,000,000 in gold and an increase of $2,000,000 in silver upon the estimated production for the previous fiscal year. The consumption of the precious metals in the United States for use in the arts during the year is estimated at $12,000,-000 of gold and $7,000,000 of silver, of which $2,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver was of domestic production.

The total coin of the country is estimated to have been at the beginning of the year $469,776,753 gold and $171,450,766 silver, a total of $641,226,519; and at the close of the year $500,776,753 gold and $190,459,766 silver; total, $700,236,519, a gain of $61,000,-000 in gold coin and $28,000,000 in silver.

On July 1, 1881, the total paper and specie of the country amounted to $1,689,342,603, and on July 1, 1882, to $1,543,710,432, a gain of about $74,500,000, of which $25,500,000 was gold coin and bullion. At the close of the fiscal year the treasury held $249,564,055 in paper and specie, the banks $203,833,809 and the remainder, $1,020,372,577, was in active circulation. Of the total increase of $74,500,000 the treasury received $15,500,000, the people gained $71,000,000 and the banks lost $11,500,000.

In twenty of the chief mining countries the production was: Of gold, $107,775,157, and of silver, $97,659,000, which was an increase of $1,500,000 of gold and $3,000,000 of silver over the production of 1880. The coinage executed at the mints of the fifteen principal countries of the world during the year 1881, was: Of gold, $150,382,983, and of silver, $100,705,824, a total of $257,093,307, an increase of about $5,000,000 over the coinage of 1880. The circulation of thirty-four countries, embracing nearly all of the civilized portion of the earth, is given as: Paper, $3,825,230,076; gold, $5,353,673,743, and silver, $2,620,769,-535; a total specie circulation of $5,974,443,-783, and of paper and specie, $9,799,673,661. Of the latter $1,698,986,763 was held by banks and national treasuries, leaving in circulation outside of banks and treasuries an active circulating medium of paper and specie amounting to $8,100,676,898.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The annual report of W. W. Dudley, commissioner of pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 285,036 pensioners had been classified, as follows:

Army invalids	173,138
Army widows, minor children and dependent relatives	76,448
Navy invalids	2,361
Navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives	1,923
Survivors of the war of 1812	7,134
Widows of those who served in the war of 1812	24,661

The names of 27,664 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the names of 649 whose pensions had previously been dropped were restored, making an aggregate increase to the rolls of 28,313. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the pension paid to each pensioner averaged $102.70, and the aggregate annual value of the whole roll was $29,341,101.62. The report says:

"The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dollars—that is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions as were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, was $33,924,566.20, the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due in new pensions computed from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid soldier, and from the death of the soldier where pension was allowed to the widow or heirs."

The amount paid during the year upon first payments to new pensioners was $26,-421,669. This amount was paid to 27,705 pensioners.

The report gives in detail the operations of the bureau covering the period since 1861, the tables being arranged by years for the purpose of ready comparison. A table has also been prepared which shows the number of pension claims filed and allowed since 1861 and the disbursements on account of pensions since 1862. This table shows that the total number of claims filed during the period mentioned was 837,361; the total number allowed, 473,776, and the aggregate disbursements made, $360,641,324.75. Included in this amount is the sum of $25,234,232.85 paid to pensioners for and on account of service rendered during the war of 1812.

Another table shows that there are 220,966 claims for pensions now pending, and 75,268 on the rejected files of the office. This exhibit also shows that there were 75,087 claims filed during the last fiscal year. The special examination system substituted by Congress at the suggestion of the commissioner for the "special service" is said to be giving great satisfaction. On this subject the commissioner says:

This new system does away with the ex parte evidence formerly in use, so that the claimant is now afforded the opportunity to face the witnesses and to appear in person or by counsel in the examination of his case.

The expenses incurred in this service during the year amounted to $88,275.29, while the gross saving to the government resulting from the adoption of this system was about $645,183.

National Harvest Reports.

The department of agriculture at Washington reports that the average yield of oats will be somewhat higher than that of last year or in 1878, and the product will be nearly as large as that of wheat, probably about 418,000,000 bushels. The average yield of rye is 17.10 bushels, making a crop of 20,000,000 bushels. The indicated average yield of barley is 23 bushels per acre, aggregating 45,000,000 bushels. California, New York and Wisconsin together produce more than half, or 27,000,000 bushels. The product in 1879 was 44,000,000. The prospect for buckwheat is good for a nearly average product, 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels. The general average of the condition of potatoes is 81. The returns indicate a probable yield of 80 bushels per acre on an area of nearly 2,000,000 acres.

The yield per acre of corn will be reported in November. The condition averages 81, being very high in the South and comparatively low in the States of the largest production. In Illinois (with 8 per cent. decrease of area) the condition is only 72, in Iowa 70 and in Ohio 87. These three States produced 40 per cent. of the crop of 1879. A careful comparison of changes in area and condition indicates an average yield of 25 bushels per acre, against 28 in in 1879 and 18 last year. The average of a series of years is between 29 and 27 bushels. New England will produce, according to the October return, 7,000,000 to 8,000,000; the Middle States, 82,000,000; the Southern States, 240,-000,000; those north of Tennessee and west of Pennsylvania, 1,250,000,000, an aggregate of 1,680,000,000. Later returns may slightly reduce but cannot materially increase this estimate.

Windmills.

Windmills have not gone out of use yet by any means. Two of large pumping capacity were shipped recently from New York city for Guantanamo, Cuba. The iron work of one of these mills weighs over 9,000 pounds, and the outfit was intended for pumping from a well 150 feet deep. Each of the windmills was complete in all its parts, having a large tower made of Georgia pine to support it, and pumps, pipes, connections, etc. The turntable of the larger mill, which supports the crank shaft, weighs 2,250 pounds. It is surprising that more windmills are not used in this country. —*Christian at Work.*

Probably the youngest farmers in the country are two children living near Shreveport, La., who have eight acres in cotton and ten acres in corn, and will make good crops. The children are brother and sister, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, and have done most of their own work.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is suggested by Herr Dueberg that the moon may be habitable on the side invisible to the earth, the water and the atmosphere being drawn thither by the effects of gravitation.

The electric light in the lighthouse at Sydney,